WASHINGTON.

at All Hazards.

Advice to the President.

Twenties Are Called In.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS RELATIVE THERE

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The President.

Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1877.

contreal, New York pers please copy, mption, after a lin-aged 40 years, ence, No. 177 West to Calvary. Friends to attend.

ouisa J., infant

m., July 5.

ET SOAP.

LET SOAP.

it Has No Equal.

ew York City.

DILET SOAP

of the tollet is a good.
It is not always an easy
sensive Soaps in the mar-

penative Soaps in the mar-destorious materials; and-serant perfume too often, purities. The disclosures, in this subject are post-e serious consideration, a to be extremely objec-te the head; injuring the I inducing severe head-agredieus may be inforred; utlemar who makes the the recently declared that opment were short-lived; the longest period during followed.

New York City.

L BROS.,

LEBRATED throughout

Union—expressed to all its. I b and upward at 40,60c per b. Address lers GUNTHER, Confec-ner, Chicago.

SALES.

DIFIDO

rion, no-Forte, &c.,

Orlow,

0 o'clock a. m., at the
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ture and Fixtures of the
he elegant Orchestrion,
the world; a Concert
ave; three Walnut Connone splendid 42-light
eliers, two large illumifaiter, etc., etc.
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**EE'SSALE** 

ning, July 7.

Tables, Bar Counter, Ice sairs, Etc. Safe with Burglar Proof

singers, with cages.

LAR SATURDAY SALE

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t 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and E. cor. Madison-s.

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RSROOMS.

ag, with 50 feet of ground,
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MEROY & CO.,

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AMBER SETS,

nges. Extension Tables, s. &c., &c. Refriger-hold Goods, &c., &c. OMEROY & C... Auctioneers.

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VEEKLY SALE,

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CTION, , at 11 o'clock,

Fixtures.

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Saserve, 4 per cent Life Department......\$2,691,844.85

Reserve for re-insurance, Accident De-plus as regards policy-holders... .81,172,452.08

1 JAS. G. BATTERSON, President. DENNIS, Secretary.

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PRONOUNCED BY TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his
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WORCESTER, "Tell LEA & PER is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-atable as well as the

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL FOR "1st. Excellent Taste."

"2nd. Very Carefully Prepared." Leaderins

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO THE SPAREHOLDERS OF THE Home National Bank of Chicago

Board of Directors of the Home National Bank declared a dividend of 3% per cent, payable on after Monday, July 2, 1877. GEO. W. FULLER, Cashler.

CORNER-STONE. OBINSON, Photographer, 77 Clark-st., photo-phed the laying of the Corner-Stone of Court-nac. Copies for sale as the Gallery. Take the clo-

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent.

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Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, as money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Pro-lon, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, it setting Exchange on all countries. GRATES AND MANTELS.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. JOHN REID Office 60 North Clark-st., Rooms 7 and 8. Office hour from 12 m. to 2 p.m. After Sept. 1 will be at his form-it residence, 8 Washington-place.

FIRM CHANGES DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and Clarence F. Whipple and Francis E. Terry, under the firm name of Whipple & Co., is dissolved, and the undersigned will be responsible for no debts hereafter contracted in said firm name or on its account.

Chicago, July 5, 1877. Chicago, July 5, 1877.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of C. F. Schumacher & Co. is this day disolved by mutual consent. C. F. Schumacher will continue the business and settle all existing liabilities of the old firm. CHAS. F. SCHUMACHER. JR. Chicago. June 30, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WANTED. Building contractors who wish to figure on materials and work necessary for the erection of a Synagogue for the congregation Bnal Abraham on the southeast corner of Wright and Johnson-sts. will please call on M. Oestereicher, 786 South Halsted-st., by Saturday, July 7, where plans and specifications can be seen. Sealed proposals must be handed to the Secretary of Building Committee, Mr. A. L. Klein, 480 South Halsted-st., within a few days.

M. OESTERREICHER, Prest. M. OESTERREICHER, Prest. STEAM HEATING.

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HEATING. Brought to a remarkable perfection by .
CRANE, BREED & CO.,

683-715 West Bighth-st., Cincinnati, O. (1

HOPE AND FEAR. rifle-fire from houses adjacent to the forts. These mysterious assassinations are causing bad blood against the Bulgarians.

Which Represent Russian Feeling on the Danube and in Asia.

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Russians Now in Bulgaria.

Cavalry Scouring the Country to the Balkan Range.

The Turkish Army Occupy the Country from Rustchuk to Shumla.

Along which Line a Great Battle Is Likely to Occur.

The Dobrudscha Cleared of Turks as Far as the Trajan Wall.

More Discouraging Accounts from the Russians in Armenia.

Their Main Army Reported as Making a Hasty Retreat.

Turkey's Abandonment of the Montenegrin Campaign Explained.

Austrian Influence at Constantinople Saves the Principality.

England's Fleet at Besika Bay Looking Out for "British Interests."

> GREAT BRITAIN. EABL BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNI SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 5 .- Fear having been lately expressed regarding Beaconsficiti's health, it is stated to-day that he is not dangerously ill, but is only suffering from an attack of bronchial catarrh. It is evident to the casual observer that the cares of State set heavily upon him. That he carries popular sympathy in his position on the Eastern question becomes

MORE AND MORE CERTAIN

from day to day. In the House of Commons to-day Sir Winfred Lawson gave notice that he should ask fleet to Besika Bay, and he was hissed.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. In one of the most frequented music-halls the songs of different nations are sung nightly, accompanied by the display of the respective flags, and the audiences are almost riotous in their applause of the Turkish and contempt for the Russian emblems, so that the police are forced to interfere.

The summer maneuvres of the English army were completed to-day. They were on a more extensive scale than ever before. WOULD RESIGN.

To the Western Associated Press.

EDINBURG, July 5.—A London special says
one of two of the English Ministers would instantly resign rather than risk war with Russia on the question of the neutrality of the Dar-

ENGLAND'S REPLY. VIENNA, July 5.—The British Cabinet has officially informed the various Cabinets that the fleet was sent to Besika Bay for the protection of British interests and the Christians in Turkey.

THE SITUATION ON THE DANUBE. [Bu Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 5.—From the front the news is somewhat conflicting. It appears certain that the horrible sacking of Sistova, attributed by the Russians to the native Bulgarians, was really perpetrated by the Russians themselves.

IN PULL RETREAT. On the most reliable authority I learn that the Russians in Asia have been driven back from Kars, and that the whole army is in full retreat.

IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 5.—The Times in a leading article says: "If the Russians had captured Kars and Batoum they would have been strongly tempted to offer easy terms of peace, but now they have been so far baffled, they must strike with all their might in Europe, and everything tends to show they intend to strike very hard, indeed." PLEBING FROM VENGBANCE.

BUCHAREST, July 5 .- It is said that the Minssulmans are preparing to fice from the scenes of ast year's atrocities in Bulgaria, fearing the rengeance of the Russians and Bulgarians. St. Petersburg, July 5.—The Russians con-

nue their forward march in Bulgaria, but have not occupied Tirnova.
IN THE DORBUDSCHA. St. Petersburg, July 5.—An official dispatch announces that the Dobrudscha is completely cleared of the Turks as far as Trajan's Wall.

cleared of the Turks as far as Trajan's Wall.

The Russians continue to cross the Danube uninterruptedly day and night.

A GREAT ARMT.

BUCHAREST, July 5.—It is stated here that over 120,000 Russians have crossed the Danube at Simnitzs with an immense train of artillery, comprising some pieces of very heavy ordnance.

PERA, July 5.—Many Turks, whilst working their guns at Enstchuk, have been killed, by

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to the Duily Telegraph dated Sera, Thursday, says: "It is reported here that the Turks have gained a great victory at Sistova. This is probably a mere canard."

THE BUSSIANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The enthusiasm of Russian troops is very great. The cavalry marches about twenty kilometres in advance of infantry. As Turks have , no proportionate amount of cavalry to meet them, the Russians are securing the country up to foot of the Balkans. Turkish outposts are at Jantra, which is their present advanced line. The centre of their army is near Rasgrad, the right covering Rustchuk, and the left stretching covering Rustchuk, and the left stretching towards Shumia. It is reported that only 12,000 men are left in Silistria.

12,000 men are left in Silistria.

THE PIRST GREAT PATTLE.

in Bulgaria will probably be fought on the above line, if the Turks give bettle in the open field north of the Balkans. It is probable there will be little of interest from the front until the new dispositions of troops by both belligarents made necessary by the Russian advance in the Dobrudscha and operations near Simultza are completed. The Russians have had several skirmishes with the Turkish outposts at Jantra. The Russian cavalry have penetrated to Plevna and Loftcha on the west, and to Tirnova and Kabrova towards the Balkans. They appear to na and Loftcha on the west, and to limova sou Kabrova towards the Balkans. They appear to be masters of the country between the Balkans and the Dannbe, and from the Jantra to Plevna-full CZAR'S PROCLAMATION.

VIENNA. July 6.—The Czar's prothe Bulgarians has produced little impression in official circles here, and it is not at all likely to produce any change in the Austrian policy.

> ASTA MINOR TO BE RECALLED.

St. Peterssung, July 5.—It is officially announced that Gen. Melikoff, commanding the Russian forces in Asia Minor, will be recalled.

LONDON, July 5.—A telegram from Constantinople, dated to-day, says the Russian retrograde movement from Kars will, it is believed, be hastened by the report which has reached Erzeroum of the great spread of the lasurr tion in the Caucasus

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs July 3: "We have occupied Kerker. The Russians have abandoned Utchkilissa, eight miles south of Kars. They have also evacuated the districts of Karakilissa.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED Vienna, July 5.—Gen. Turgukasoff is now retiring via Tagisman to Ardost. A battle is expected there, which will decide the fate of

ERZEROUM, July 5.—A dispatch says it is unlikely even if the Russians are strongly reinforced that they can successfully renew the A Vienna special says ten weeks hence the climate will preclude any effective warfare.

ERZEROUM, July 5.—Both armies remain in-

MONTENEGRO.

CHANGE OF THE TURKISH PROGRAMME.

CHARGE OF THE TURKISH PROGRAMMS.

Parts, July 5.—At the termination of the recent successful campaign against Montenegro, it was asserted from Constantinople that a Turkish Government would be appointed and the country reduced to the position of a Turkish province; also, that Sulciman and Safb Pashas were about to march upon Cettinge without any further fighting. To account for the change in the Turkish plans, it is now announced that Mehemet All has been appointed to compand the army in Thessaly, and Sulcito command the army in Thessaly, and Sulei-man Pasha recalled to Constantinople, probably with his army. These measures give point to the reports recently current that Austria, and probably other Powers, brought pressure at

SAVE MONTENEGRO PROM BEING CRUSHED. and also with a view of taking away from Servia one pretext for joining in hostilities against

Turkey.

A letter from Cettinje says the Russian Government was deceived regarding Prince Nicho-las' military capacity, and threw upon him a responsibility of which he was not equal, and which should have been shared by efficient mili-tary advisers. The Prince's fitness to civilize his people is much greater than for such a crisis TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

RAGUSA, July 5.—Suleiman Pasha is now marching from Podgoritza towards the Danube with forty-five battalions. Another army corps, hitherto operating in Montenegro, has started for Epirus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—It is announced that Sulciman Pasha occupies Cettinje, and will conduct the affairs of Montenegro until peace, which Austria is endeavoring to arrange, is con-

duded. AUSTRIAN INTERPERENCE. BERLIN, July 5.—Abstria resolved to inter-fere in favor of Montenegro only when she heard that Italy was about to make a naval heard that italy was about to many demonstration along the Albanian coast to relieve the Montenegrins. In consequence of the Austrian interference, it is said, the Turks have resolved to withdraw all their troops except a

CONSTANTINOPLE.

A GENERAL DENIAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Porte has published an official denial of all assertions con-tained in the letter published in the London Times of June 15. The letter referred to was from a person of rank in the Turkish Capital. Among the statements it made were the fol-lowing: That Redif Pasha told the Sultan his life would not be safe if Mahmoud Damad Pasha and himself were dismissed; that ex-Sultan Murad, in an interview with Mahmoud Damad Pasha and Osman Bey, declared the reigning Sultan an usurper, complained of the incompetent conduct of the war, invoked them to call upon England for assistance, declared peace should be made with some concessions, and bitterly complained of his ignoble treatment, and of the attempt to persuade the world he and of the attempt to persuade the world he was insane; that at a consultation between the Sultan and his Ministers, Nourreddin Effendl, brother of the Sultan, insulted the Ministers, calling them traitors and flatterers, without loyalty or patriotism, and accusing them of ruining the country; that Minister Layard had spoken to the Sultan of the inactivity of the Turkits fleet, and thereupon Hobert Pash had Turkish fleet, and thereupon Hobart Pasha had been peremptorily ordered to put to sea; and finally, that the Sultan was terrified and restless, hardly able to go about on account of want of sleep and failure of appetite. will be reopened the 1st of October.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Porte has promised Minister Layard that it will take measures to assure the safety of the Christ-

money, redeemable in twenty years, at the rate of 50,000,000 annually.

WANTE AN EXPLANATION.

PARIS, July 5.—The Porte has intimated that it expects the English Cabinet will explain to the signaturies of the Treaty of Paris the object of the fleet being sent to Besika Bay.

SERVIAN INDEPENDENCE.

VIENNA, July 5.—It is rumored that the first act of the Skuptschins will be a declaration of Servian independence.

SERVIA.

In official quarters here the participation of Servia in the war would be considered inop-portune, and is not believed to be contem-No diplomatic explanations have been furnished by Russia regarding the Czar's proclamation to the Bulgarians, nor has any been

DESTINATION UNENOWN CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5 .- Thirty battalion of the Turkish army of Montenegro have reached Ontivari, whence they will embark for

GRECE.

VIENNA, July 5.—Although the difficulty between Greece and Turkey about the seizure of arms at Corfu has been settled, the tone then adopted by the Porte appears to have given deep offense at Athens, so that any new difference, however triffing, may lead to collision.

THE TURKISH DEFENSES.

THE TURKISH DEFENSES.

THE COUNTRY OF BULGARIA—THE BALKAR MOUNTAINS—DIFFICULTIES OF THEIR PASSAGE—SIX ROUTES ACCESSIBLE TO AN ARMY OF INVASION.

BUCHAREST, June 14.—Although confessing my inability and my unwillingness to make any well-founded prediction of the plan of the campaign, I think that it will be interesting to give a sketch of the natural features of the zone of operations after the passage of the Danuba. Bulgaria, from the River to the Balkans, is a rolling country, covered in some piaces with rich pastures and fertile fields, and traversed by numerous streams. The villages are not numerous, and are widely separated from each other, but of considerable extent and cenerally well provisioned; on this resource, however, an invading army cannot rely, as in all probability they have been already well drained by the Turks. This circumstance will, in consequence, necessitate the transportation of everything needed for the subsistence of the columns. The roads during the ratuy season are, in this light clayey soil, simply impracticable. The descent into the valleys, as we approach the mountains, becomes steep, and as rendered more difficult by the absence of bridges over all but the principal water-courses. In the winter, when the snow is very abundant, there are ne roads at all. In the summer all vegetation is burned up by the excessive heat, and the want of water is sensibly felt, although Mussulman plety has established fountains and dug wells wherever it is possible. This circumstance often necessitates long marches, particularly for the cavalry, and is a reason for an enforced bad selection of camps and contonments. The chain of the Balkans, which separates Roumelia from official Bulgaria, runs from west to east, gradually diminishing in altitude nearly to the shortes of the Emisch housen the valiers of the Kamstehter.

the Balkans, which separates Roumelia from official Bulgaria, runs from west to east, gradually
diminishing in altitude nearly to the shores of the
Black Sea, where it ceases abruptly at Cape
Emineh, between the valleys of the Kamstchick
and the Nadir. West of the sources of the Jantra
and the Tunuscha its peaks are covered with snow
until the end of June. Between this point and the
Kamstchick the mean elevation of the rungs is
about 5,060 feet, whereas in the eastern part it
rarely exceeds 3,560. The passages of the chain
in this part bears a strong resemblance to those
of the Thuringian forests, but are not so elevated, their summits are rounded off and
thickly wooded, large masses of rock being
found only in the valleys. The southearton alone
of the Balkans is much steeper than the northern
dectivity, which is masked by spars, all deviating
from the general direction of the chain, and ontirrely differing from it in characteristics. All
these are crowned by plateaux bounded by rocks
varying from 10 to 200 feets heateh, and contirrely differing from it in characteristics. All
these are crowned by plateaux bounded by rocks
varying from 10 to 200 feets heateh, and contirrely differing from it in characteristics. All
these are crowned the summit are very always,
but as they near the base they form a natural glacis.
They are thickly worded with stunded onks and
dense brushwood, bods on the sides and at the
base, except in the visuality of the villages. Even
when the roads are specticable and some seroes
country is impossible for any army accompanied by
a heavy train. The difficulties of the passage of the
Balkans depend less upon the absolute height and
inaccessibility of the mountains themselver than
upon the communication. The Balkans is almost
uninhabited; its sides are covered with virgin forcreased by the pancing and has condition of the lines of communication. The Balkan is almost uninhabited; its sides are covered with virgin forcets, and as, even in the vallers, villages are not numerous, the roads are neglected. Besides, they are in no instance carriageable; and although in the plains north and south of the mountains wagons are sometimes used, the main traffic is by horses and pack-mules. In 1836 the Saltan visited Silistria, and made use of a light vehicle drawn by four horses, for which a road thirty miles long was made expressly through the Schibka Pass, but all his suite, consisting of 400 persons, was on horse-back. Except in the Timok Valley, where Midhat Pash, while Governor of the Villayet of the Danube, repaired the old Roman route from Pamonia to Byzantium, there are no good strategic communications, either of offense or defense, in the whole peninsula.

to Hyzantium, there are no good strategic communications, either of offense or defense, in the whole
peninsuls.

The first operation of any army of invasion will
then nocessarily be the construction of roads. The
defense of the Balkan fiself demands no addition
to fix already existing permanent fortifications,
but merely the establishment of field works and
abattis at ali the different deflies, as the enemy's
forces must be opposed at many points, it not being within the limits of possibility to concentrate
at any one. There are six routes by which an army
of invasion can operate. The first passes by Tirnova to Kasanlik, through the valey of the Jintra,
and is completely closed by the old castle of the
ancient Kings of Baltzaria, whose fortifications
have been recently repaired, and modified. Near
the town of Gabrova he Jantra is spanned by a
stone bridge, and from this point to the deelle of
Schibka the road rises gradually in the
midst of a magnificent forest of oaks. The
declivities of the Jantra and the Tundacha,
although sicep, are practicable for light infantry,
which renders the forcing of this passage easier
than any other. From the summit to the Village
of Schibka for about three miles the road is very
steep; from this point it commands the Valley of
Kasanlik and the heights of Bakri-Saga. All the
country beyond is remarkable for its fertility, and
its possession must be a capital feature of the Russian programme.

The route from Tirnova to Slivnp, by the defile

steep: from this point it commands the Valley of Kasanlik and the heights of Eakri-Saga. All the country beyond is remarkable for its fertility, and its possession must be a capital feature of the Eussian programme.

The route from Timova to Slivno, by the deflie of Demir-Sapon, twiverses the mountains at a great elevation, but its topography has not been studied. The road from Timova to Kasan, by Coman, Bazar, and Staracka, traverses at first a plain and then ascerds to the ridge of the Binar Dagh, where there are two old forts; thence we descend to the little rown of Kasan, situated in a species of funnel between two steep mountains. Beyond this place there is a narrow defle, called the "Iron Gate," which, although impregnable to a front attack, can be turned by means of a road on the right. This deflie passed, the road branches oft, on the one side toward Karnabat and on the other to Selimno, passing through deep valleys and ravines, which admit of an easy defense. The numerous affluouts of the Tundscha are exposed to sudden freshets after heavy rains, and an army operating in that line must carry with it all the material necessary for the construction of bridges. From the Danube to Karnabat, by the Towns of Tschalikawak and Dobroll, it will be necessary to besiege or invest Shausla, which is not, properly speaking, a point of passage of the Balkans, but is situated at the base of a group of isolated mountains, in front of the main chain; it can be turned on the right from Rustenk by Eski-Jumma and Eski-Stambout, and on the loft from Slistria by Bulanlik. Marasch, and Smadorn. The asture of the country itself offers no serious obstacles to either of these operations. The stream of the Beiram and of the Kamsteak shallow with a stony bottom favorable to the crustion of a fronte army bediened to the crustion of a fronte and country itself offers no serious obstacles to either of these operation. The stream of the Beiram and of the Kamsteak shallow and defle of Beiram and of the Kamsteak shallow and country itse

closed completely by an earthwork; it is an eary to insist upon the dangers attendant us attempt to force this delie with a single on A better point is to be found near Jeniken, the Kamatchik can be crossed on rafts, and

A better point is to be found mear Jenikemi, where the Kannschik can be crossed ou ratis, and even forded during the summer. Near Techenga the Deli Kannschik also is fordable, but the road commences to ascend, and can be closed by in abstita. The two roads from Kouprikol and Jenikol meet upon a table land, several thousand yards in width, where troops can easily deploy. Covered on two sides by practices, it also presents advantages for the construction of defensive works, which are particularly indicated by the circumstance that the neighboring Village of Bairamovo is admirably situated for a camp. A good carriage-road from this point to Varna offers great facilities to a corpe stationed here to move on Varna or Fravady. The route from Varna by Derivischlovan to Burgos and Missivri is the one which was adopted by the Russians in 1838, but so long as the Turis preserve, as they do now, the command of the Ruxine, nothing can be attempted against Varna, and to long as Varna and Shumla, or one only of these strongholds stand, the passage of the Balkans will be a most dangerous operation. Whether a movement will be a tempted to true the line of the Valley of the Timok and Sofia will necessarily depend upon the attitude of Anstria.

PARTS, July 5.—A dispatch from Rome states that the ill-health of the Pope is aggravated.

but the weakness of the patient prevented its seccess.

GARDINAL ANTONELLI'S DAUGHTER SUBS TO RECOVER HER HERIAGE.

Social to here for heread.

ROME, July 4. 1877.—The suit of the Countess Lambertini, which was commenced in the Civil Tribunal yesterday, is causing a great deal of comment, especially among the Italian aristocricy. The Countess has been received into society, and as such she was always treated by the Cardinal Antonelli. As such she has been received into society, and as such she was always treated by the Cardinal Finding that no provision was made for her in the Cardinal's will, she instituted this said in the Civil Tribanal, which bids fair to be a cause colebre, demanding a full share of the enormous existe which the Cardinal had bequeathed to others. The Antonelli heirs oppose her claim, because they allege that the Countess is a "sacrilegious daughter;" that the act of her mother was sacrilege, her father at the time of cohabitation being in hely orders; but the Italian code makes no distinction of this kind, and, as the pisntiff sets forth in her statement presented by the ablest counsel in the Holy City, the defence has the smaller shadow of justice because the Cardinal instituted his brothers Filippe, Gregorio, Luigi, and Angelo, and his nephews Angostivo and Paolo, cone of Gregorio and Luigi, his universal legatese, and left bequests to his sister, Madam Samguigni, and everval nieces of the Antonelli family, but he totally ignored the existence of the Countess. that the conservative element of the country would JUSTIFY THE COURSE DETERMINED UPON. Nothing boetile to Mexico or detrimental to her interests was intended. As to annexing any part of the Mexican territory, there was no thought of it. We did not want any more territory in that direction if offered as a gift. His idea was that we had all the territory we could manage already. If he were disposed, however, to disregard the Scriptural injunction against covering his neighbor's possessions, he should look northward rather than southward. Should the day come when the Canadians manifested a wish for annexation to the Canon, then a desire of territorial extension in that direction might be a proper ambition on the part of the American people. As to Mexico, he was disposed to agree with leading Mexicans who talked with him lately, that to asnex any of her territory would not only be of no benefit to us, but would be a positive calamity. The Texas people, he seemed to think, ought to have abouter comprehension of the question than others from their proximity to Mexico.

SECRETARY EVALUES and laughingly, when questioned as to what he thought of Blaine's speech, that he was in the hebit of telling the truth on all occasions, and was thus enabled to conceal his sentiments completely from the people, who were continually expecting diplomatic deceptions from him. Politicians might endeavor for their own purposes to make a handle of the Mexican polity in their efforts against the Administration, but the facts were against the Administration of the Mexican soil by our troops, but the Mexican soilders had ordered a division of their army to the Rio Grande to Recot the Hexican force on the other, he thought the Texas frontiersmen were a fairer way of being better protected than they had dever been before.

GEN. GRANT

EMBARKS FOR OSTEND.

LONDON, July 5.—The Nesse announces that at a meeting of the Folkestons Town Council, yesterday, a letter was read from Gen. Grant expressing his willingness to receive an address from the Mayor and corporation on his way to the Continent. According to the present arrangement, the General will be received by the Mayor and corporation, and an address will be read by the Town Clerk. A special boat will convey the General to Ostend.

The ex-President has also intimated, through the American Consul, his pleasure in accepting an invitation to visit Stratford-on-Avon, and accept lunch with the Mayor and corporation in the Town Hall.

Folkestown, July 5.—Gen. Grant arrived at

SPAIN. SPAIN.

BORILLA'S EXPULSION FROM FRANCE.

MADRID, July 5.—In Congress to-day Senor Castelar questioned the Government relative to the arrest and expulsion of Senor Zorilla and his associates from France. He contrasted their treatment with the hospitable reception secorded Don Carlés and his partisans, and declared that the principles of international law had been ignored. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that Senor Zorilla was conspiring against the Spanish menarchy, and was connected with the International Society. The French authorities, in the exercise of their rights, had considered that Senor Zorilla and his associates might become the cause of political disturbances.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. PROCEEDINGS IN THE EDINBURG COUNCIL.

EDINBURG, July 5.—In the Pan-Presbyteria

Council to-day, a paper on pulpit eloquence wa

After discussion, in which the Rev. Mr. Willis, After discussion, in which the Rev. Mr. Willis, of Toronto, and various Scotch divines participated, a motion was adopted that the simple preaching of the Bible was the true work of the ministry. In the evening addresses were delivered on Honge Missions in the United States and other lands, by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, and others. THE SOUTH.

THE FOLITICAL SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The following extract from a letter addressed to the Prevident to-day expresses forcibly the sentiments of the best class of Southern Republicans, the men who are neither carpet-baggers nor scalawags, but who are solte by their character to command respect in spite of the unpopularity of their politica. The letter was written by an Alabama gentleman:

"To be true to the policy of pacification and reform, you must be true to the friends of that policy. The retention in office of those who are indifferent to the success of your policy, or are absolute impediments to its success by reason of hostility to it or wast of acceptability to the people, can result only in its faller. The country reasonably expected, after the withdrawal of military interference from the civil affairs of South Carolina and Louisians, that you would have swiftly followed up those granf schievements by the removal in detail of the carpet-bag agencies which have dense so much to bring both the Republican party and the Government into disreptule. There can be no possible conflict between a true Civil-Service reform and the great republican principle of our Government, that the agents of the Government must be acceptable to the people with whom they are called to act. The memies of your policy are becoming emboldened, and its friends are becoming discouraged, by delay."

THE STAKERSHIP.

INDIA.

THE PAMINE DISTRICTS.

LONDON, July 5.—Accounts from the Bombay famine districts are daily growing better. Rain was plentiful, and the sowing of crops is beginning. The position in Madras is still very grave. Over a million persons are on the relief works or gratuitously fed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENT.

LONDON, July 5.—It is reported from Mancheter that a large Yorkshire manufacturing establishment is in difficulties. Its liabilities are said
to be \$1,250,000. The bad state of trade is given
as the cause of its difficulties.

FOR ST. JOHN.

LONDON, July 5.—Forty-two thousand dollars
have been raised thus far for the St. John sufferers.

NOT 90.

London, July 5.—The Mayor of Portamouth, Eng., says he knows nothing of the invitation to the Torismouth, New Hampehire, Volunteers to visit the former city.

London, July 5.—The Medical Exeminer says there are no grounds for the disquieting rumors circulated about Lord Beaconsfield's health.

circulated about Lord Beaconsfield's health.
SUDDEN DEATH.
LONDON, July 5.—Benjamin R. Ash, aged 60, described as formerly connected with an American Legislature, died last Saturday of heart disease, in an omnibus on Regent atreet.
TITIENS.

Her physician reports that Mine. Titlens has been in a very prostrate condition since her journey to Worthington.

and its friends are becoming discouraged, by delay."

THE SPEAKHESHIP.

A Democratic member of Congress from the
Southwest is authority for the statement that a
movement is on foot amour his colleagues from
that section, which will be likely to serionaly disturb the sorenity of the Democratic camp. He
says there is a good deas of correspondence going
on with a view to selecting a competent man from
the South for the Speakership. The movement
proceeds upon the fact that, of the 152 Democrats
who will take part in organizing the House, eightythree are from States south of the Potomac, while
twenty-seven more are from Western States whose
Representatives have little natural affinity with
Eastern condidates like Randall and Cox. Out of
these 110 members from the South and West,
it is believed that a clear majority
of the causes can be obtained to support some
Southern Democrat who favores an indorsement of
the Prasident's policy toward the South. The arquincent used is that the Northern Rasileals are
rapidly

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S DYNAMICS TRAVELS.
Special Disputes to The Tribune.
Vascunstron, D. C., July S.—The President It
decided when he will go to the White Sulph
ting, but thinks it will be the latter part of Ju

in a very prostrate condition since her journey to Worthington.

TRANSVAAL.

London, July S.—Nr. Kruger and other delegates bearing a protest from the late Government of the Transvaal Republic against British annexation, had an interview with Lord Carnaryon to-day. The latter informed them that it was impossible to reverse the decree of annexation, but he would bear any representations from them relative to the administration of the province with pleasure.

CREMATION.

PARIS, July S.—The municipality resolved gesterday to petition for a law permitting creinaffor. THE FRENCH CROPS are reported good, especially in Central Prance. In the vicinity of Blos the harvest promises to be better than for the last six years.

PARIS, July S.—The Industrial Alsocien, of Mulhonse, one of the chief anti-annexation and democratic organs in Alsace, has deen suppressed, WATCHING.

The Spanish aurhorities are strictly watching the French frontier. They have discovered a considerable store of arms at Vera, in Navarre.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Special Disputed to The Invitage, a grocery-keeper of this city, was this morning bitten by a dog believed to be mad, and is now suffering evident hydrophobia. As a last resort, the family of the sufferer have telegraphed to Lincoln for a madatone.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

or early in August. He does not intend to make as long a ctay as has been reported, but only to remain for a few days for the cake of a little recreation. He contemplates no other Southern tri ent Hayes' Remarks on the tion. He contemplates no other Southers this summer, unless be should go down to mond for a day. If he should decide to make ject of Blaine's Woodstock

Secretary Schurz has bad good luck with his or tracts in Indian supplies, as a member of it Doard of Indian Commissioners reports that it goods now being delivered under the contracts a quite equal to the samples and in some instant better. Our Frontiers Must Be Protected

Mexico Not Wanted, but Canada Would Be Welcomed. Southern Republican Volunteers Sound

Ten Millions More of the Pive-

better.

JEES SLACE AND THE PERSIDENT.

Jee Black in practice is not so adverse to nising Hayes as President, as his article North American would indicate. He made havey serive in trying to secure the appoints live. Thompson as Postmistress at Louisville carried the matter so far as to telegraph lon patches to such Republicans as he imagined oppose the President's making such appoints BORDS CALLED IX.

To the Wisters Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July S.—The Secreta the Treasury gives notice that the 3-20 bon the set of March S, 1865, and consols of 1865 be paid at the Treasury of the United Stas and after the 5th of October, 1877, and in will close on that day. Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Coupon bonds, dated 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805, namely [ 550, No. 11, Louis page 1, 1805,

the latter:

"Expouring Mansson, Wassumeron, D.
July 2.—Stra: You are hereby suspended from office of Collector of Customs for the District Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, in accorda with the terms of Sec. 1768 Revised Statutes the United States, and subject to all provision the law applicable thereto.

(Signed)

"R. B. Hates.

"To Edward Wilkins, Baltimore."

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS

lives Schleicher and Rogan called on the Fresident to-day in the Mexicon matter. Colleblehor is the presch Schleicher says that Bhine instinusion that the Mexican annexation echeme is favored by the President is entirely wild and visionary.

MERILAT INCLUENTAL.

TO the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, I. C., July 5.—During a conversation to-day between the President and a Western Senstor, incidental allusion was made by the latter to the speeches delivered yesterday by Mears. Chamberiain and Blaine, when the President said he had not yet read, but only heard something of their remarks especially in condemnation of his Souther President and a Western and as far as he knew, the personal relationship of their than the most kindly centiments. While he contained to the course on their part. Their ideas of his public place in this city, and exhibited his beek and hip covered with the marks of the work of the total course on their part. Their ideas of his public place in this city, and exhibited his beek and hip covered with the marks of the vice of the course on their part. Their ideas of his public place in this city, and exhibited his beek and hip covered with the marks of the vice of the rod, several of which had cit through the skin, leaving long crimson gashes.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tromas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The following crime to the honesty of his motives. He was willing to leave to time the vindication of his course. The stream of the honesty of his motives. He was willing to leave to time the vindication of his course. The stream of the honesty of his motives. He was willing to leave to time the vindication of his course. The stream or a complete representative produces a stream of the honesty of his motives. He was willing to leave to time the vindication of his course. The stream or of the first part of the stream of the honesty of his motives. He was willing to leave to time the vindication of his course. The stream of the honesty of his motives.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

Naw Oslizars, July 5.—In the Superior Criminal Court to-day Attorney-General Ogden and District-Attorney Finney Sied an information acrims J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kenner, and G. Casanare charging them under Sop. 833 of the Rerised Statutes with uttering and pablishing as true certain altered, false, and comperciated records. Immediately after thing information capiases were issued for the armoit of the parties named. Wells and Renner surrendered themselves to the Sherif. The information is very lengthy, and charges them with lawing, on the 4th of December, 1876, falsely and feloniously uttered and published as true the altered, forged, and counterfrited election-returns for Presidential Slector from the Parish of Vernon at the election of November last by adding 158 rotes to each of the Hayus Electors and deducting 396 from each of the Hayus Electors, ball was fixed at \$6,000 cash.

directal Disputch to The Pribume.

Mil. Watter, Wis., July 5.—At the adjour.

Greenback Convention at Portage, July 4, the
lowing State ticket was nominated: Governor,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. OLEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Brw Yong, July 5.—The steamship South Type, from Palerino to New York, is reported ashess twelve miles south of Fire Island.

Naw Yong, July 5.—The steamship South Type, to-day reported ashore, has arrived.

Lendon, July 5.—Steamships Italy, Utopia, and Rederland, from New York, have arrived out, Quennyrows, July 5.—Arrived, steamship Section, from Baltimore. 2

tailed List of the Assets of the Company---Liabilities Undetermined.

ding Policies of All Kinds Amoun to Mearly Five Millions.

Chicago Life Besolver to Wind Up-

Its Impairment \$160,000. THE REPUBLIC LIFE.

THE RECEIVER'S REPORT.

the 25th day of May the Auditor of State field
ition to have the Republic Life-Insurance
any of this city closed up, and Mr. S. D.
was immediately appointed Receiver. He
ecen busy examining the Company's affairs
ince, and the result of his explorations were
public yesterday in a voluminous report filed
Circuit Court. As insurance matters are of
Interest at present, a very full abstract of terest at present a very full abstract of is given below:

ASSETS. ON HAND AND STOCKS OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE-INv twenty five thares of capital-tizens Bank of Atlanta, On. 2,600.00 Manufacturers' Bank of Mil-

es for 4,800 shares of capital-stock 480,000.0

above schedule gives the par value of the as shown by the certificates themselves, retree.

600.00

1, 215,00

1.500.0

800.0

469.25

500. O

1,800.00

5,000,00

7,582.67

800.00

3.000.0X

1, 250,00

8,000.00

500,00

SECURITIES HELD BY THE COMPANY. Lamport, note and interest secured int-deed in eighty acres of land in D. Walker, note secured by trust-n lot in Dyer & Davisson's Sub-G. Smith, note secured by trust-eighty acres in Lincoln Co., Tenn fright, note secured by trust-deed acres in civil district, Lincoln Co., Agree in civil district, Lincoin Co., whore, note secured by trust-deed to the in Nashville.

Jordan, note secured by trust-deed knowline, note secured by trust-deed knowline, note secured by trust-deed knowline, note secured by trust-deed in the control of the

2,212.2 Newman, notes secured by mortgage ton land in Eniton County, Ga. in J. Lawton notes secured by deed rust on food rots in Baker County, Ga. Helek, notes secured by trust-deed kinner Hotel lot, Cartersville, Ga... Temsen, notes secured by trust-deed to in Murreesboro, Tenn. J. Wilson, notes secured by trust-deed by acres land in Murreesboro, Tenn. I Hope, note secured by trust-deed on Atlanta, Ga. 1,503.0 5,213.02 8,000.00 1,000.00 2,000.00 1,025.0 8,000.0 5,000.00

Burgoyne, note secured by trust-160 acres of land in iroquois Conn-sed on lot in corons.

E. Knor, note secured by trust-deed in Nashyllle, TennThompson, note secured by trustan lot in flows City.

Root, notes secured by mortgage on not is, Cornell, ill.

tarkey, notes secured by mortgage on in Fort Wayne, lind.

hardner, notes secured by transfer of hardner, notes secured by transfer of

note secured by assignment of ey, note secured by note of stackpole, note secured by bill of

iond Northwestern rushing Company. Goodwin, notes secured by deed on and lot in Atlanta, Ga-ross, note secured by assignment of ce capital stock of American Screw any of Providence, R. I.

1,000,00

11,689.5 any alleged to be assumed by the Re-devoce cannot be collected, but are su-offsets to habilities of their res-ts under the policies. PROMISSORY NOTES WITHOUT SECURITY. It willow.

and tot in Providence.

DEFERRED PREMIUMS.

In cases the policy-bolders, instead of paywhole premium in advance, were allowed
quarterly or semi-annual payments, and
red premium is the amount required to
the annual premium payable in advance,
much be collected, but will reduce the lianing the policy by the respective set,
which are \$5,488.17; uncollected
as \$5,460.30.

are premium renewal receipts, due prior to
1877, in hands of agents. The amount
sid or be an offset of the liability under
toy. There will be commissions and other

The Receiver states he can at opinion on these lost daims, a to ascertain all the facts perceiver

Where the proofs are complete and amount due and unpaid, May 23, 1877. Where proofs are complete not due May 25. Where proofs are incomplete, or not re-caived. 86,929.00 \$107, 217.00 10, 000, 00 \$97,217.00

Grand total (3,418).....

Total net ....

THE CHICAGO LIFE.

... \$916,700

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Insurance Company met yesterday after to decide the momentus question, to or not to be, or, expressed in to be, or, expressed in a parlance, to reinsure their meurance parlance, to remaure their risks or be wound up. After nearly three hours of de-theration, they decided the latter course to be the wisest under the circumstances. Maj. R. M. Woods, chief clerk of the Insurance Department, Woods, chief cierk of the insurance bepartusen and acting representative of Auditor Needles, res the report of his examination into the affairs the Company. According to this documen the Company has been doing a los business for several

the Company has been doing a lossing business for several years, which the report assigned as the reason of its present condition, instead of any mismanagement of its business or loss of funds or securities. Whatever peculation had gone on, it was impossible to say, owing to the mixed way in which the books had been kept. Since 1873, Secreary Clasp had kept peprivate account, but had kept his and the Company's accounts together, signing all checks 'J. W. Clapp, Secretary. The report charged the defact to the large office-expenses, and the large dividends which the Company had declared from time to time, when its condition would not really warrant it in so doing. Besides this, amounts had been paid for surrendered policies, while no interest had been paid on the mortgages upon the stook was based, thus depriving the Company of a needed source of income. All these facts, the report charged, could and should have been discovered by the Directors on proper examination of the books and accounts. Loans had been made through a sort of a syndicate, COMPOSED OF BARRY AND CLAP?
who purchased securities from time to time, and, when the Company needed money, the same securities were turned over to it. Money was loaned by this firm of Barry & Clapp, and sotes and trust-deeds were turned over to the Company, and appeared on its books. This way of doing business was and the syndicate to make a percentage in the securities and a commission on the loan; second, because it enabled the Secretary to represent these securities and a commission on the loan; second, because it enabled the Secretary to represent these securities and a commission on the loan; second, because it enabled the Secretary to represent these securities and a commission on the loan; second, because it enabled the Secretary to represent these securities and a commission on the loan; second, because it enabled the Secretary to represent these securities and a commission on the loan; second, because it enabled the Secretary to represent these securities and a com

KILLING A BRITISH SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, June 30.—A Washington specia THE TRIBUNE, of date the 26th fast, says: THE TRIBUNE, of date the 26th first., says:

A well-known officer of the old army writes from Vicksburg: "The Kemper-County mariers show how Mississippi goes. The trath is, that while a Republican in this State who keeps quiet may be tolerated, if he takes an active part in politics with a fair show of success, he must be squelched even if a builet-hole has to be put through his carcass. Just now they are not killing very lively in this State, but, if the Republicans should so far elevate their heads as to show signs of dangerous life in political matters, you would frequently hear of a unfortunate affrays, "tragedies," and "fatal occurrences," but never under the correct designation of infamous and disbolical matters. The very old devil seem to be in these people anyway."

That "well-known old-army officer" knows something of the temper of the bull-whippers

something of the temper of the bull-whippers of Mississippi. Nothing more truthful has ap-peared in the newspapers since the tragical and disgraceful occurrence in Kemper County. A reputable gentlemen of this city, who has spent everal years of his life in the Palmetto State,

disgraceful occurrence in Kemper County. A reputable gentlemen of this city, who has spent several years of his life in the Palmetto State, informs me that the half is not yet told; and that, were a molety of the other portion once related, the people of the North would assuredly stand appalled. But it never will be published, unless the Government of the United States takes energetic hold of the subject, and makes a ratiling of dreadfully dry bones. Prom recent movements it would appear there is a likelihood that the strong hand of the United States may eventually be compelled by a foreign Power to do justice to its alien inhabitants.—at least to those residing among its Southern citizens. Last week, the Hon. G. K. Chese, of Washington; the Hon. George C.McKee, late Member of Congress from Hinds County, Mississippl, but a brave Federal solder during the War; and the Hon. Luke Les, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippl, were sent, by the Washington anthorities, through certain peremptory promptings of the representative of Great Britain in this country, to visit the County of Kemper and adjacent localities, and make report concerning that noble foreigner, McLellan, who stood by the late Judge W. W. Chisolm and his family, and, after surrendering his gun, was, whils peacefully making his way out of the slaughter-pen in which the Judge and his son subsequently met their death, cruelly and washonly shot down and killed. The Commission sat for several days in Kemper, and then visited Lauderdale County. In the desolated home of the martyred Miss Cornelia Chisolm,—to whom the young men of this country owe a monument, and they will see it built,—where the widow of Judge Chisolm sits, bereaved and heart-broken, mourning the loss of hushand, daughter, and son, the United States officials opened wide the doors for the admission of parties having testimony relating to the triparties assassination. Even the assassinatin person, if they would, might show why they had done the dark deed. Th

on which to hang the score of cowardly villains who imbued their hands in innocent blood, merely to prevent themselves and their friends from being sent before the United States Court under the Intimidation act, which they had infracted at a recent election. Whether this confidence prove fallacious or not, there will be found in the document Maj. Chase-has taken to Washington undeniable and irrefutable evidence concerning one of the most helmous offenses against the law of nations, as well as against that of our own country, of which the world has ever read.

Let the record be quickly spread broadcast, that we may know our own shame. Let the truth, in its simplicity and majesty, confront the craven people that can find no words with which to condemn the brutal butchery of beardless lads and innocent girls. Let the whole shameless mass come forth, that it may exhibit the putridity, and stinking, reefing rottempess, of the moral charnel-house of these United States, the centre of which would seem to be located in Kemper County, Mississippi. What a commentary upon American justice it would be should the imperative demand of John Bull for punishment of the murderers of honest McLellan prove the only hope an outraged public justice could be should be the ord reaching our own public criminals.

ment of the murderers of honest McLellan prove the only hope an outraged public justice could harbor of reaching our own public criminals. But that appears to be the case. The personal experiences of many gentlemen now residing in 'this city go to show that the words of The Tribune's correspondent and his "old army officer" are unimpeachable. Such a condition of affairs exists in some of the South-ers states that their own people tremble less it condition of affairs exists in some of the South ern States that their own people tremble lest is be revealed. Those who merely stay there for a month, or six months, or for a year, have no fair comprehension of the extent of the build dozing to which those making their homes there for a series of years are constantly subjected they dare to open their lips and wag their tongues without bowing to the shibboleth, Democracy. Let us have Maj. Chasels report.

T. H. W.

\*A term applied to old Confederates who learn nothing by events, and never will learn anything in this world.

JEWISH EXCLUSIVENESS, CHICAGO, June 30.—In these days and in this

Republic the advocate of caste, political or social, has no inch of solid ground to plant his foot upon. The spirit of our Constitution and the tendency of our religion are toward absolute equality of rights for all to think, speak, and act according to the dictates of their own judgment, conscience, and aspirations, provided or needlessly or wantonly provoke or annoy somebody else. And this without distinction of color, sex, or race. To this spirit and this sentiment in its broadest application all my life long have I subscribed. I am an advocate, in my humble way, of the equality of negroes, women, and Jews before the law. I say, let every man stand out of the way of every other man and let him climb. And yet I think Judge Hilton served Mr. Seligman, if he is a representative Jew, just right. And the reasons why I think so, Mr. Editor, with your induigence, I will briefly state. I was long before the War in favor of negro righta. As long as his owner claimed him as property, I would have treated the owner as an outlaw, that he might learn the lesson of human rights, before admitting him to respectable human society. I would apply the same rule, morally and socially, to Jews, as long as they practice isolation and teach exclusiveness and the wretched superstition and conceit of their own holiness and superiority, and that they are especially favored of God. As long as they refuse to mix with other people, and practice the disgusting and heathenish maiming called circumcision, which cannot be decently witnessed or described, that God may know His alleged "chosen people" from the Gentile world, which includes all races of men besides Jews; as long as these conceited, superculious religious innatics offensively arrogate to themselves the right of pricethood of the world, and refuse to intermension or races of men under the sun; I would acclude them from really respectable society, until they unlearn the insolent conceit of their religious assumptions and their disgusting rites of exclusiveness and non-microcurse.

Every intelligent man and woman knows, if the Bibbe is true, that Abraham married his blood-relation Sarah, and left the land of his fathers, and pretended to make a treaty or bargain with the Almigaty that "his children and his house should be kept forever distinct from all other peoples, and that this distinction should be or needlessly or wantonly provoke or annoy somebody else. And this without distinction

guity of making or a bulleck, a sheep, or a bog. Abraham married his own blood that it might be kept exclusive, and this example is followed by seve to this day. The most distinguished modern examples are among the ringuished modern examples are among the ringuished modern examples are among the ringuish of seventh an undrequished modern is well as the seventh in violation of the devials hav, and concubinage. Perhaps the only Bible case is the property of the Moabilish woman Ruth with Boaz under very peculiar circumstances, other day of the Moabilish woman Ruth with Boaz under very peculiar circumstances, other day of the modern to the seventh of the Moabilish woman Ruth with Boaz under very peculiar circumstances, other day of the marriage of the Moabilish woman Ruth with Boaz under very peculiar circumstances, other day of the marriage of the marriage of the control of the seventh of the devials (Durch modeling the form the control of the seventh of the form the following the seventh of the following the seventh of the following the f

silver, and other preparatory acts. It is time to imitate Judge Hilton, and kick the Rothschild out of the Third House of Congress. This Jee question is a bigger question than many sup-pose,—altogether too large for this communica-tion.

THE SILVER QUESTION. The Fraud on the Face of the Silve

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The New York Nation said lately that "There was a thread of knavery running through the national demand for the remonetization of silver."

remonetization of silver."

It is interesting, in that connection, to trace the "thread of knavery" running through the act of Feb. 13, 1873, demonetizing silver; it is interesting also to see the New York Nation plastered, front and rear, inside sind out, with the advertisements of its chief backers and supporters, the Wall-street bankers, bullionset, and syndicates; it is consoling to know that the Nation represents no longer independent opin-Nation represents no longer independent opinion, but simply the desires of its Wall-stree advertisers; it is also interesting to recall the story of the thief who shouted "Stop thief" ouder than honest men.
A study of the Demonetization act of 1873

eveals a "thread of knavery,"-reveals infamy and fraud on the face of it. The act consists of sixty-seven long sections, filled with detailed regulations of United States Assay-Offices, Mints, and Branch-Mints; regulations for clerks, assistants, and workers in Mints and Assay-Offices; rules for the receipt of bullion for the coinage, etc., etc. It is entitled, "An act revising and amending the laws rela-

tive to the Mints, Assay-Offices, and coinage of the United States." From 1798 to 1873 the silver dollar of 412% grains had been coined at our Mints, and was the lawful unit of values in the United States. That silver dollar had always been a legal-tender not silver doing not all del both public and private. Surreptitiously seried amid clauses of the act concerning Microlations, the fixing of salaries of miofilicials, etc., mark fraud No. 1 of this law: SEC. 14. That the gold come of the United State shall pe's quarter-cagle or two-and-a-half-dolla piece, a half-cagle or two-dollar piece, a half-cagle or two-dollar piece, and one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25 8-10 grains (gold), shall be the unit of cales which said coins shall be a legal-ender is all payments at their nominal value.

all payments at their nominal value.

By this clause we are brought face to face with the significant and startling fact that the silver dollar is no longer the unit of values, but that the gold dollar is now that standard unit; in other words, the first step towards an exclusive gold basis. The "quiet workers" in Congress, as they are significantly called, did their work well; for, before this, the one-dollar gold coin was but a miniature toy, or trinket, mostly worn on ladica" watch-chains. By this act it was surreptitiously made the sole legal unit and the exclusive standard of American values.

Fraud No. 2 on the face of the bill is as follows:

the exclusive standard of American values.

Fraud No. 3 on the face of the bill is as follows:

Sec. 15. The silver coin of the United States shall be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar or fity-cent piece, a quarter-dollar or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade-dollar shall be 20 grains toy; the weight of the trade-dollar shall be 20 grains toy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be 20 grains toy; the weight of the trade-dollar shall be 20 grains toy; the weight of the trade-dollar shall be 20 grains (grainsnes); and the quarter-dollar and dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fith of the weight of each half-dollar, and said coins shall be a legal-tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollar; and said coins shall be a legal-tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Sec. 17. No coins, either gold or silver, shall bereafter be issued from the Mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights in this act set forth.

Why did they leave out the old dollar of 4124 grains, and coin a trade-dollar heavier than any that was ever coined before?

Secretary Boutwell, in one of his patent finance-reports, lets fhe cat out of the bag in these words: "The gold dollar piece," says he, in approvingly commenting on this infamous act of Feb. 13, 1878, "is-made the dollar unit of the bill, and the silver dollar is authorized, it should be issued only as a commercial dollar, and not as a standard unit of value, but of that value shich is the favorite for circulation in China, Japan, and other Oriental countries."

The trade-dollar for the plutocrate well knew that, by a familiar and well-settled natural law of money and finance, this 420-grain coin, being too heavy to ever circulate in this country, would fly at once and forever to the circulation of Oriental countries, never to return. "I don't see," sall Ben Butler at that time, "why they coin that trade-dollar, for it all goes to the Chinese

of Oriental countries, never to return. "I don't see," sall Ben Butler at that time, "why they coin that trade-dollar, for it all goes to the Chinese and Hindoos, and never comes back." It never was intended to come back, and never will come back, because it is heavier than any dollar ever coined before in America. Has any one got any trade-dollars bere! As Boutwell truly said, "They are great favorites in China and the Oriental countries," and they are so heavy that they will stay there; and the men who wrote that law knew it at the time, and made these collars that heavy for that express purpose, and also to hoodwink and cheat people into the notion that there was a silver dollar in existence after all in it served also as a convenient blind behind which to drop out the natural silver dollar of 412% grains,—to demonstize it.

Why did these gentlemen authorize a half-dollar weighing 12% grammes!

In a hundred other places in, this act, troy measures are exclusively used. In this solitary, exceptional instance they adopt the French metric measurement of "grammes."

Some one will say, because that metric system was then lawful. True; but this act expressly provides:

SEC. 49. The brass troy pound-weight brought from London in 1827 shall be the standard of the United States Mint, conformably to which the coinage shall be regulated.

Why this single instance of French grammes metric measurement among the hundred uses of grains troy throughout the act!

Because some one would note the startling difference between the proportionate weight of the trade-dollar and the half-dollar. Twelve and a half grammes is only 133 grains troy; and some one would note the difference between a dollar weighing 420 grains and a half dollar weighing only 193 grains, and if it were put in the bill in that way. So the "quiet workers" (perhaps acting under the inspiration of Mr. Ernest Seyd, the agent of foreign capitalists, who was "making many valuable suggrestions." goes this time at Washington) hit on the happy expedient of putting in

lawful enough as far as the letter of the law goes.

Sec. 18 provides that all coins of the United States shall have an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word "LIBERTY," and the year of coinage.

This was a gross mistake,—the word "Fraud" being evidently intended instead of "LIBERTY." It is further provided in the act that owners of gold bullion may have the same coined at the Mint, and many convenicht rules and regulations are made for their benefit; but, says the act:

SEC 21. The owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any Mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains Troy; and no deposit of silver for orner coinage shall be received.

posit the same at any Mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains Troy; and no deposit of silver for cruze coinage shall be received.

In other words: "You may coin all the silver dollars for Chinamen and Hindoos you blease, but none for these suffering United States of America. The plutocracy won't allow it."

Let people face these alarming facts:
The gold dollar is already, by the act of the 12th of February, 1873, made the sole standard and unit of American values.

The silver dollar is not only demonstised, but it no longer a unit or standard of value.

The first sep bounds an acclusive gold basis has already been taken by "quiet work" in Congress.

Silver is only a legal-coder for five dollars.

There is no "thread of knavery" in the demand for silver-remonetization, but the people are rising to that point where they will with irresistible power redress and right a grave wrong,—a wrong on Industry, a wrong on every man and every family that stood by the Government in the years of trial,—a wrong on generations yet unborn.

It is notorious that the act was passed solely in the interest of powerful combinations of the banking and bondnolding interest of Europe.

It is notorious that Mr. Ernest Seyd came to this country with £100,000 sterling, "pooled" by the bankers of Holland, to secure the demonization of silver by the United States Government; and was around the Capitol and Treasury at Washington "making valuable suggestions," before the act was finally passed.

It is a favorite axiom of finance and banking, always flaunted in the face of debtors, that "Favor and between the act was finally passed.

It is a tractly what the people want: "Striet justice and the rigid performance of contracts are the true foundation." That is exactly what the people want: "Striet justice and the rigid performance of contracts are the true foundation." That is exactly what the people want: "Striet justice and the rigid performance of contracts are the true foundation." The same dollars that the n

MORMONISM.

ow to Selve the Mormon Problem. .

Compulsory Education, and Abolition o Woman Suffrage.

Another Letter from the Rev. Ballard S. Dunn.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 20.—To that class of Sourbon American statesmen who oppose all mendments to our glorious Constitution, simply occause they are amendments, in the spirit of progress, and contrary to their fixed notion that that instrument should be sllowed to crystallize and fossilize just as it came from the epigrammatic praise which one of England's greatest statesmen bestowed upon her Consti-tution, when he said, "The English Constitution being continually progressive, its perfec-tions consist in its acknowledged imperfec-

ions," is a sufficient reply.

In my letter of June 2 I took the ground that tions," is a suf the citizens of the Territories are protected by the Constitution in "the free exercise" of their religion, just the same as the citizens of the States. Without then, or now, undertaking to States. Without then, or now, undertaking to decide how much of Mormonism is "religion" in the constitutional sense, and what portion of it will ultimately have to be suppressed as crime, I still maintain that the Constitution

that it does to the inhabitants of the States. If my proposed amendment to the Constitu-tion, giving to Congress the power to prohibit, both in the States and Tertories, certain practices that shock the moral sense of the country, which are now extensively earried on in the name of religion should be offered to the people and rejected by them, and the present law of Congress against polygamy be declared unconstitutional by the

them, and the present law of Congress against polygamy be declared unconstitutional by the proper tribunal, the polygamous religion of the Mormons will their be as effectually protected by the Constitution as will any of the religious denominations in the States.

I thus restate my position, when considering this subject in its constitutional bearings, because I have received several letters both from the East and the West—some approving, others opposing, my plan—on the subject partially discussed in my first letter to The Tribunal, that I may briefly reply to the objections urged, and further exhabit the necessity that exists for defining the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Territories, before those rights are again invaded by Congressional legislation and the maladministration of the laws so enacted.

The gist of all the objections to my plan thus far urged is covered by this one question, which comes to me from New England: "Has not Congress supreme power in the Territories, even to the suppression of all religions?"

Before replying to this question, I will quote the constitutional authority under which Congress legislates for the Territories, See. 3 of Art. 4 of the Congitution says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the Territory or other property belonging to the United States." I now reply to this question: No,—Congress has so more power over "religion" in the Territories than it has in the States. Tvinfer, from the language just quoted from the Constitution, that "Congress has supreme power in the Territories, even to the suppressing of all religions," is certainly to

stitution, that congress as appressing of all religious," is certainly to

STRETCH THE MEAGRE AUTHORITY
under which Congress works for the good of the inhabitants of the Territories—those self-denying pioneers who make broad the borders of the fights of American citizens were not elsewhere defined and protected in the Constitution, and a Congress sufficiently fanatical could be gotten together to undertake to deprive the citizens of the Territories of their "inniemable rights," then, and not till then, could Congress be said to "have supreme power in the Territories, even to the suppressing of all religious."

Chancellor Kent holds the following language on this subject: "It would seem that Congress has supreme power in the government of the Territories, depending on the exercise of its sound discretion. That discretion has hitherto been exercised in wisdom and good faith, and with an anxious regard for the segurity of the rights and privileges of the inhabitants, as defined in the Ordinance of 1787, and in the Constitution of the United States." It would seem from this that the inhabitants of the Territories have other rights beyond "free exercise" of their religion, which Congress is bound to respect. Mark the language of the Chancellor:

their religion, which Congress is bound to respect. Mark the language of the Chancellor: "Congress has suprome power in the government of the Territories." The term "government," is this connection, can in no sense apply to religion; for the people of the United States, in their first amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1788, absolutely and peremptorily forbade Congress to legislate for or against any religion, under any circumstances, either in the States or in the Territories.

This being true, the Mormons have only to establish the fact in the Supreme Court that polygamy, as revealed by their prophets and practiced by their people, is so practiced as a religious ordinance,

by the Constitution as it stands. The fact once established that polygamy is, bona-fide, a part of their religion, no law, either of Congress or the States, against bigamy or polygamy can trouble the Mormons. Hence the urgent necessity for such an amendment as I have proposed, in order to reach this and other kindred evils elsewhere in the Union. I venture further to illustrate Chancellor Kent's idea of the authority of Congress in the government of the Territories, and the "exercise of their sound discretion," as quoted above, by the example of a guardian and his wards. The laws of all civilized countries give to the guardian very large discretion, which he is expected to exercise in the best interests of his wards. But should it be found that he uses his discretion to rob them of their natural rights, and otherwise outrage the minors committed to his care, the law that gave him his discretionary power will quickly recall it, and hold him to a strict accountability. I trust the time may never come in this Great Republic when the people—the source and conservators of all power and authority, who speak through their Constitution—will not hold Congress to a strict accountability for its discretionary power under the Constitution in its government of the Territories are simply minor States, under the guardian it appoints over minors. Territories are simply minor States, under the guardian it appoints over minors. Territories are simply minor States, under the guardian for the guardian of the guardian of the guardian it appoints over minors. Territories are simply minor States, under the guardian for the guardian of the guardian of the guardian it appoints over minors. Territories are simply minor States, under the guardian for the guardian of the

There is also

A DECAYED POLITICIAN

in this city, who found his "Botany Bay" in a disbursing office of the Government. His official conduct has been much criticised, and once investigated, and not condemned, at Washington,—it is understood here, because he got more and stronger affidavits attesting his innocence than those who preferred the charges against him could control in confirmation of their own sworn testimony alleging his guilt. There is still a cloud overhanging him, in the shape of a charge, twice published in a daily paper of this city, and not yet contradicted or explained, to the effect that he has been swindling the Government, by baving one of his employes draw two salaries,—one in his own name, the other under cover of an alias. During the investigation of his official conduct, when there was much hard swearing and counter-swearing, one young man made two affidavits,—the first accusing him as charged, the other

when there was much hard swearing and counter-swearing, one young man made two affidavits,—the first accussing him as charged, the other acquitting him; and yet there were no prosecutions for perjury, and no effort made to realize the truth of the old proverb, that "Fools and children tell the truth," when not previously or subsequently corrupted.

It was stated by one man, under eath, that the money he had given the accused was not a bribe in the form of a commission on a Government contract, as charged, but was an "assessment," levied in order to enable this officeholder to canvas his native State in the interest of his party during the Presidential campaign.

This same politician, who boasts of having been largely instrumental in enfranchising the negroes of the South, many of whom live in practical promiscuity and are devil-worthpers, lately offered, at a radical meeting, heid for that purpose, a resolution and proposed bill,

that purpose, a resolution and proposed bill, asking Congress to disfranchise all Mormons who hold to the doctrine and practice of

who hold to the doctrine and practice of polygamy.

The reason for this decided preference for the idle, shiftless, thieving negro, as an elector, over the industrious, thrifty Mormon, who believes in a religious delusion, does not readily appear to one not versed in American politics; but when it is explained that he fully expected negro votes to keep himself and friends forever is, while he knows that Mormon votes, intelligently cast, will keep himself and friends

regro votes to keep himself and friends forever in, while he knows that Mormon votes, intelligently cast, will keep himself and friends forever out, with no hope of handling Mormon money, the thing becomes as clear as "YOUR OX AND MY BULL."

It is by no means a pleasant task to portray the fraud, inconsistency, and fanatical malice of those whom Providence has given positions where they might do the work of Christian statesmen, and, by a pure and blameless example, which is better than fifty arguments, induce these people to halt in their retrograde movement, and prepare to advance, and accept the higher, purer civilization that the Gospel of Christ incuicates.

But I deem it right and expedient to exhibit to the people of the United States these thorus, as specimens of a class that "vex" Mormonism "has a thing that is raw." These, and such as these, are the irritants that attinulate this dan-

"as a thing that is raw." These, and such as these, are the irritants that stimulate this dangerous tumor in the body politic of the American system, causing it to grow and expand, at the same time intensifying its humors, until they emit a virus that has proven fearfully contagious.

This unceasing conflict between the governors and the governed, never resulting in any advance toward a solution, but rather in increasing the complications, is proof positive to the reflecting mind that there is something radically wrong somewhere.

wrong somewhere.
To say that the guilt and blame are all on the side of the Mormons, would be to make their case an exception in the world's history; for there never was a difficulty protracted for any

there never was a difficulty protracted for any considerable time

without whom on both sides.

The root evil on their part, in my judgment, is deeply set in their misconception—if misconception it proves—of their rights under the Constitution. This, watered by the vaporings of self-deluded and deluding revelations, has produced the unholy fruit of polygamy. While, on the other side, in the language of Lord Bacon, "a superstition in avoiding superstition," a fanaticism in opposing fanaticism, together with official incapacity and corrupt motives, have protracted the struggle, until it is high time the people should grapple and dispose of the difficulty in a manner that cannot justly be charged as tyranhous and oppressive. If the Mormons have the rights they claim under the Constitution, let Congress give the people of the United States an opportunity to tell them so, by refusing to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If they have not those rights, let the people so inform them, as I doubt not they would, by an almost unanimous adoption of that, or something similar.

The list of crimes and outrages on the part of these people extends far back into the lying and treacherous past; while the inquitious and provoking insolence of their rulers of late years have been such as to stimulate to further crime, rather than to enlighten and restrain.

When I speak of the long list of Mormon crimes committed in the past, I do not wish to be understood as considering them pre-eminently a criminal people. On the contrary, it is my cettled oplnion, resting upon very thorough in-

crimes committed in the past, I do not wish to be understood as considering them pre-eminently a criminal people. On the contrary, it is my settled opinion, resting upon very thorough investigation, that they are

LESS STAINED WITH BLOOD
than any community of equal size west of the Mississippi River. Take a population numbering 150,000 from any portion of Texas, and it will surpass them in violent deaths, for the last fifteen years, five to one. California can equal Texas; while little Nevada will outstrip Utah in violent deaths and shocking crimes during that time, seven to one. The small city of Pioche, just over the line in Nevada, has slain more men during the last ax years than the whole population of Utah have slain. And, when it is further stated that the majority of murders committed in this Territory during the last seven years are justly chargeable to the Gentile reacents, the dark and murderous character the Mormons unjustly bear should be further illuminated.

In addition to the world-wide prejudice that-exists against the Mormons, which magnifes and finitiplies their crimes, there is another reason why they appear great.

This being a homogeneous community, under one head, everything is done, as is supposed,—crimes included,—

IN A CORPORATE CAPACITT.

While the surrounding beterogeneous popu-

reason why they appear great.

This being a homogeneous community, under one head, everything is done, as is supposed,—crimes included,—

IN A CORPORATE CAPACTET.

While the surrounding beterogeneous populations may slay their hundreds, and but little is known or said about it, if the Mormons alay their tens, the whole world is informed, and has its indignation aroused against them. The Mormons will never outlive the brutal infamy of that horror of American horrors, the Mountain-Meadows messacre. The baleful shadow of that successful rival of St. Bartholomew's must ever be over them and about their path; while, from the dark cloud that overhangs the flendlish planners of the infernal work, there will come, at all hours of the day and in the stillness of the night, the audible groams of expiring mothers; the frightened shrieks of outraged virgins, who gave up more than life on that bloody field; all rendered more pileously swful by the helpless cries of slaughtered innocents.

Having sketched, in my first letter, the merests outline of the law that should be passed by Congress after the proposed amendment has been adopted in regard to polygamy, I deem it expedient here to indicate

\*\*TWO OTHER LAW\*\*

that Congress should pass at its next session, that would be wholesome indeed,—one abrogating the Territorial law giving to the women the right to vote; the other compelling a system of public free schools for the education of the sformou children. While I am not an enthustastic believer in the New-England idea that cheap education, without much reference to morality and religion, is to be the savior of mankind, I do believe that public free schools have strained their greatest perfection, there is manifest much that is excellent, with a great deal that is bad,—a large proportion of the good being the result of cheap education for the masses. Notwithstanding the constant boasting of that advanced region over less favored localities, it still has its paraysums of crime, to say nothing of the doubtful distriction of h

that the Government has built through this Territory. I want everythings taxed, for the reason that Mormonism so blends Church and State, so unites the temporal with the spiritual, that, if any fund or corporation whatever were avenue, that form

ever it might be, would straightway expand and be found to include nearly all the taxable weeks

ever it might be, would straightway expand and be found to include nearly all the taxable wealth of the Territory.

"Oo-operation" and the "United Order" are making rapid strides towards absorbing all the wealth of the Mormons. The avaries of Brigham Young and his coadjutors is such that they are determined to have the entire substance of the people in such shape that they can control it as readily as, and with less risk to to themselves than, the corrupt manipulators of railroads, banks, etc., incur in controlling the funds of those institutions when they aystematically rob the stockholders. This less would restore to the people, for the sore need of educational purposes, a percentage of the wealth that mercenary greed demands, and helpiess fanaticism yields, in the shape of "coopastion," "tithing," and the like.

On this subject of education Brigham Young's oft-promignated and wehemently asserted creed is, "Every man should pay for the education of his own children;" and he calls God to witness his resolution never to pay a dollar for the education of snother man's child. Notwithstanding the apparent fairness of this creet, it works well and is very comfortable to the Prophet. Through "cooperation" and the "United Order" in ecompels the populace not only us sustain himself in "regal splendor, but to provide for the education of his entire proof, in addition to sustaining his sons and favorites in all!" "noe.

This school-system should be made

This school-system should be made THOROGORILY COMPULSORY THROUGHOUT and from the start; otherwise their can leader would exert his all-powerful influence leader would exert his all-powerful influence to render it inoperative, by forbidding the people to send their children to school. This he would render it inoperative, by forbidding the people to send their children to school. This he would doubtless do, at the expense of an extra revelation. A compulsory measure would meet with much less opposition from the people than might be expected. On this subject of education, there is a wider difference between the? Prophet and his people than upon any other measure. It is a fact that nearly one-half of the Legislature are in favor of free schools, while the majority are whipped in and controlled by Brigham foung. This is undoubtedly the weak point in the Mormon citadel. By one bold stroke of statesmanship and a little general-ship a breach can be made in the name and interest of humanity and progress. A movement upon their works at this point, in the shape of a thoroughly compulsory system of education, would meet with but faint opposition on the part of the people, for the extracter of the measure would absolve them from the Prophat's commands, at a point where they are least in sympathy with his views; while the great hungering for knowledge, that is more and more manifest among the young, would very soon carry large numbers of them beyond the power of Mormonism to control.

Just what

WOMAN'S RIBBES

embrace, beyond the unquestionable right to sit in the lap of its affinity, and call it (the affinity) pet names,—and the privilege of exhibiting itself on the piatforms of national conventions, and, "because it is leap-year," and "the negroes have been enfranchised," for these reasons demanding the enfranchisement of the women,—I do not know whatever woman-suffrace is or might be elsewhere, in Utah it is a very beit thing. While, in almost any other country, it would greatly increase the business of the divorce-courts, here it is the means of settling the abnormal matrimonial relation into an institution that they hope to render permanent and respectables. The women, who are the real visition that they hope to render permanent and respectables. The women, who are the real visition that they hope to render perm

would greatly merease the business of the divorce-courts, here it is the means of settling the
abnormal matrimonial relation into an institution that they hope to render permanent and respectable. The women, who are the real victims of this unboly, unchivalrous delasion,
would gladly vote it forever into power. This
is the country where by the arts and tricks of
deluded and deluding villains, lovely woman's
crowning virtues are transformed into bestalizing faults. That same spirit of piety, fidelity,
and sacrifice, which kept her latest at the Cross
and brought her first to the empty tounb of serrisen Lord, has been so perverted as fo cause
her, in a perfect frenzy of belief, to lay aff that
is most sacred to the pure and womanly bear;
upon the abominable altar of Mormon last;
while that spirit of constancy that prompted
Ruth's immortal speech to Naomi, which still
comes down to us from the hoary ages of antiquity with all the freshuess and beauty of the
dew of the morning, makes her as true to Mormonism as the needle to the pole. In
Utah the women vote just as their
fractional husbands would have them,
and by so doing, more than devible the

monism as the needle to the pole. In Utah the women vote just as their fractional husbands would have their, and by so doing, more than double the political power of Mormonism. It is for this reason that I recommend that Congress should HEMAIND THEM TO THEM PROPER SPIESS. With the women disfranchised, and a series ballot for the men, so that a Mormon could vota against the Theocracy if he choes, without hazarding his safety and standing, a long step towards controlling Mormonism by, the genuing American mode of voting evils out of power will have been taken.

Brigham I oung is at once the source and seat of Morman tower. He must be reached and defied by methods that are bonorable and states manifes. If I here give a brief analysis of his character, and the Mohamused-like arks by which

character, and the Mohammed-like arks by which he retains his ascendency over these people, it may facilitate persons at a distance in understanding the situation.

Brigham Y lung is in no proper sense of the word a great man. He is a fraud: a stupendous fraud upon I imself and followers. He is very ignorant, and no thinker. I send you a sermen, by Brigham Young, on the subject of the resurrection.—his heat and circust effort as constitution.

rection,—his best and ripest effort,—as conclusive proof of my assertion that he is no thinker. He has immunes psychological power, great tact, fair executive ability, of strong will, and is a braggart, which precludes the possibility of greatness, in the proper sense of that terur. Through the enuning use of a is great psychological influence, by has turned to account the brain power of Orson. Pratt and his Gecased brother, Parley P. Fratt, and Miss Bliza R. Snow; and, under his guiding, they have

Pratt, and Miss Eliza R. Snow; and, under his guiding, they have LICKED JOSEPH SETTH'S BANTLING INTO SHATZ, poetically and theologically; while these brainy faunties have been as thoroughly unconscious of the fact that he was using them as were Judge Edmends, and other men and women of brains and eliucation, of a similar process, when they furnished Angrew Jackson Davis and other Spiritualistic frauds with the means of deceiving that portion of mankind who are prellisposed, through secret or avowed hostilly to God and His written Word, to accept the marvelous for the supernatural.

through secret or avowed hostility to God and His written Word, to accept the marvelous for the supernatural.

I think I can illustrate the reason why Mormonism succeeds, and continues to grow, and will continue to grow, if not wisely checked, from an example in agriculture. The common herbaceous cotton-plant—the source of so much wealth to this country—is in North America an annual; but in the tropical regions of South America, whither I nave myself carried the seed, it becomes perennial, and grows into a great worthless tree that cumbers the ground, Now, the difference is not in the seed, as we have seen, for that is the same; thrusfore, the different result must be due to elimate and soil. Just so with Brigham Young's teaching. If his fraudulent revealtions, or acular asyring, and imperious commands were east into the intellectual soil of a people in their normal condition, the result would be very different; but the letellectual soil into which he sows is abnormal, ever heated by the atmosphere of fanaticism to a more than tropical capacity of exuberant production. Hence the plant of Mormonism has become

BOTH EXUBERANT AND PHRESNIAL.

That feelle hybrid which Joseph Smith produced has toughened, and hardened, and stiffened into the great tree of Mormonism, into the boughs of which diseased minds from all quarters of the giole are flocking, under the pitials definion that is leaves are for the healing of the nations, and that it will eventually spread and extend throughout the earth. Hence the imperative duty devolving upon the American people to set to it, through means that are honorable and Christian, that this percennial growth does not become centennial, and after that millennial, in the mathematical sense in which the elder brokher, Mohammedanism, has flourished and cursed the earth for more than a thoughand years.

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NATIONAL P

We Must Create Ner

Avenues for Tra The current number of cless contains an article tiona prosperity, from the and which, in times like cause in the very forms

call to be read with it can be answered. He people of the United 'more inclined to this matter than other specified to the specified to the specified to the specified the fundament, cooling the relation abundance, to labor, wealth, meaning there abundance, is the result of the actual results of a varying the shifts or at and or estimate them. This tion; the deductions folk "If labor is the source and the same circamstreast is, then that coun greatest natural resource most energetic and intelligible to the largest machinery and processes the appear facilities for it be able to sell cheapest drat piace in the race for cial supremacy among United States fill the abundantly shown.

"Passing now from phypothesis to reality, it country will be found section filed to overdoral products, —the Sortextile abre of the world neat and grain, the Notesta to the sortest and grain, the Notesta and grain, the Notest and grain the Note meat and grain, the li with leatner, the Midd New York and New Er all the world ought to buy, or, what is the a

nd that the lack of d "An important factor ity to purchase and one which has not tion its importance of rather in itself is, this of production to which ade, and which made, and which, aim or less degree the industries, has of late prob-remarkably in the where," Striking il-ment are given, markable analysis of ducing cotton cloth in presented to the New turers' Association by overs' Association of the control of

perforce stimulated drawing from the raculture, mechanic at men; but the indust Plates did not in ge triry, and mainly fa haor-saving machin After the War, with a minimum, the N population of 13,00 sessed of a large performance of a large performance of the production power and excessive issuand a high tariff of which, countravagance industrial disturbation of the production far in excess of the try, were updertake the operation of a andmatrial disturbation of the position is it proposed to the position of the position of the production of the production is to proposed the position of the production is to proposed the production of the production is to proposed the production of the position of the production of the position of the production of the production become production become in which a man, to could so rapidly the position of for employment capitalist, himself the United States, ing such desirable every year become brage, is expensive ready disposal of hands and their because and their because of land without there is no saits is rapidly dofferning production because in the production because and their because of land without there is no saits is rapidly dofferning production because of land without there is no saits is rapidly dofferning present and stock comparing present and stock comparing present and stock comparing the united States of land with the production of the production of the production is region land as meally valuable is and stock comparing the united States of land with the production of t

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CELE D STATE 0 2 12 E COMPANY. OF NEW YORK, 63 Broadway. NILED 1880-

URPLUS, \$820,000 ED FORM OF POLICY FAVORABLE TERMS MENT POLICIES D CLAIMS

ING IN 1877

OUNTED AT 7% ENTATION.

- PRESIDENT Laffallo et .. Chicago. Marcer. F. L. PALLWIN MAR. Suprintendent.

been more uniform during the same period than is the case with aimost any other commodity."

Many similar cases are considered in proof of the foregoing statement, "but," says the writer, "there is a novelty in its present method of manifestation in the United States, and it is to this manifestation that attention is now specially solicited." In brief, then, he argues thus: The War perforce stimulated invention in the North, by drawing from the ranks of those engaged in agriculture, mechanic arts, etc., more than 1,000,000 men; but the industrial products in the Northern States did not in general decrease; "on the contrary, and mainly through the invention and use of labor-saving machinery, they largely increased." After the War, with industrial products reduced to a minimum; the North, and the South with a population of 12,000,000 destitute, and yet possessed of a large purchasing power through the commons advance in the price of raw cotton, "the full productive power of the country continued in full demand;" next came the unsound stimulus of an excessive issue of irredeemable currency, and a high tariff, under the join influence of which, coupled with ideas of extrawagance induced by war, "works for the production and distribution of products, far in excess of the legitimate wants of the country, were undertaken." The result has been only the operation of ansatural law, and "the day of undustrial disturbance has at last come." The question before the country to-day is, "What disposition is it proposed to make of the labor of the country which labor-saving machinery and new methods of business have now, for the first time, and under existing conditions, made manifestive surplus."

Putting seide for the present a consideration of the ultimate benefit to be derived from any "increased power of production for a given amount of human labor," which in the long run commend themselves at ilmen, the question at present to be considered is "the disturbance and harm that are happening in the adjustment of labor and capi

the position of a laborer, dependent on others for employment, to the position of a cupitalist himself controlling employment, as in the United States. But the conditions for effecting such desirable social and economic changes are every year becoming less and less favorable. Labor-saving machinery, by the use of which alone am production becamried on to the best advantage, is expensive, and in general is not at the mand and their brains."

"Formerly, also, an enterprising man without expital could, as the result of a few years' service as a laborer at the West, acquire sufficient means to enable him to enter upon a tract of Government land, and put it, in all or in part, under humediate cultivation. The result of the first year's crops often made him an independent capitalist. But the opportunity for achieving such results is rapidly drawing to a crose. The quantity of fertile public land suitable for farming purposes, which can now be obtained by pre-emption at nominal prices, is comparatively limited, if not nearly exhausted."

Mr. Wells cites Maj. Powell for the statement "that there is not left unsold in the whole United States of land which a poor man could turn into a farm, enough to make one average county in Wisconsin." The exception to this statement, if any, may perhaps be found in Texas or the Indian Territory. In respect to the arid region of the plains, Maj. Powell is made to say, "In this whole region land as mere land is of mo value; what is really valuable is the water privilege. Rich men and stock companies have appropriated all the streams, and they charge for the use of the water. Government sections of 160 acres that do not contain water are practically worthless."

In view of all this, Mr. Wells urges and reiterates the importance of answering the question, "What it is proposed to do now with the labor of the country that improved methods and machinery of products, and, as a consequence, new and enlarged employments for our labor, is the time when commerce will revive, manufacturing be exe

mpon the sidewalk to avoid a collision.

We are hardly started yet, and it was only when the driver saw an old man crossing the street two blocks away that he put on the whip and softly said:

"Keep your eyes on him! I want to hit him right behind the ear with the left wheel, but some of these old men have a tricky habit of dodging. That's it—that's good—a hundred feet more—fify—ten—aha! but wasn't that beautifully done! No need to look back—the's growing cold by this time. Some folks may call it an accident, but I can get a dozen doctors to swear that it was apopteny that finished him."

The horse now warmed up to his work. Horses few by as if carried the other way by a tornade. Shade trees appeared to be teeth in a fine-comb. Men pushing lawn-mowers around were at first taken to be mosquitoes on blades of grass.

"Ah! here's more business," whispered the butcher. "Old woman dragging fresh-cut grass in a cart—hit her between the shoulders—death instantaneous—no time for last words—there she goes! I speer miss' cm, sir. When I point this cart for anything that stands on legs or rolls on whoels I'm certain to fetch it. Ah! that was only a lamp-post—don't be uneasy. We broke it right off square, and it was the fall of the glass that you heard."

A corner was turned at that mad pace. The cart ran on one wheel for half a block, but came down on a level keel just in time to knock three spokes out of a big ice-wagon. A block further down a halt was made, one of the baskets dropped inside the gate, and the butcher smilingly said:

"Just wait till I find a family carriage well loaded! There's where the fun comes in, sir. Any shouch of a butcher can cut one wheel off, but wait till you see me operate."

The horse few around another corner, knocking a boy thirty feet, and, ho, there was the wishedfor object. A block way was an old gray horse, gently pulling a two-seated carriage in which were three ladies and two-seated carriage in which were three ladies and two-shade of the horse few and here to the butcher gray of the

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Puck's Lest from a Physician's Diary.

New York, Wednesday, 4th July 4 a. m.—Got up—examined saws, splints, knives, tourniquets, ligature silk, Eased stopper of extra bottle of carbofic acid. Polished up probes. Don't think the sweet oil for burns quite as good as last. Have I enough flour and violet powder! Guess so. Where the deuce is the chloroform? Ah! there's enough lint and bandages, and I musn't run short of cotton. Hope I shall have a good day. But why didn't that secondrel of a Deadhead send in extra coffins, amall sizes? I'll never deal with him again. I'll operate on or repair suybody's small boy—be he Jew or Christian. Where's the arnies? That's all right—business ought to begin soon—if very busy, shall send for young Quizaes to help me.

5 a. m.—Looked up "finger and hand amputa rery busy, shall send for young Quizzes to help me.

5 a. m.—Looked up "finger and hand amputation" in Surgeons' Vade Mechin—must keep postice—what delightful feading.

6 a. m.—What music to mine ears—firing has already commenced—but must have patience. Consulted latest authorities on burns, gup-shot and splinter wounds.

6:30 d. m.—Breakfast ready—very nice—drank my own heah. \( \), and wished myself luck in bottle of Chateau Yquem.

7 a. m.—Loud explorions on all sides. Ah! that sounded like the bursting of a small caunon. Ring at bell—hursh! Small boy with trifling injuries—a premature explosion—only one finger blown off. and eyes injured. Amputated two fingers and pating glass eye. Young rascal, of course, will never be able to see out of that eye any more. Said he didn't care a cent for that, but he guessed he'd

for a Shoo."—"It's a great confers to a sumpliance on earth where one may be clear of them Israelities and shopkeepers," exclaimed Mrs. Wholesels Yardstick, on Monday last, as she settled down on a sofa in one of the pariors at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga; "Juli-ah, me dear, come and set with me on this tectatect."—Puol.

An officer of the may, on board one of our vessele in China, tells as this neat thing in the way of blessing: "A man on board the United States steamer Monocacy, whose term of service had just expired, proceeded to take leave of his late officers. Approaching the Commander, he invoked the choicest blessings on his head, in a brogue that left no doubt as to his native sod. And so he went from one to another, with a "God bless ye!" or "May heaven reward ye!" until he came opposite the Lieutenant-Commander, who had frequently been obliged to suppress Pat's love for the "ardent" by stopping his leave. With a reluctant touch of his cap, and downcast eye, he mumbled out, "And may God bless you, too, Misther C.—, to a sartia activat". "Harper's Drawer.

CURRENT OPINION.

It is our impression that the President has taken hold of this Civil-Service matter by the right handle; that, in spite of difficulties, this is the easiest and best place to make the beginning, and that the other things can be quicker accomplished afterwards than before.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.). What we want is the out and out repeal of

afterwards than before. —Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

What we want is the out and out repeal of the demonetization act. We want the old silver dollar, equal in all respects to the gold dollar. We want the bi-metallic standard on which we grew to a great nation; we do not want the single gold standard on which we have crouched in financial panic and commercial distress ever since the year (1873) that it was fraudulently thrust upon us. —Cincianal Times (Rep).

We desire the President to come among us in order that he may meet, not the politicians, not the piace-funiters, not the offices, but the people of the South. Such a meeting cannot fail to be of benefit to the South and to Mr. Hayes. The President will see a people whom he only knows through Northern presses and a few nublic men; the people of the South will see a President against whom they cast a solid vote at the polis, but who, since his inanguration, has shown himbelf a wise and politic ruler, a just and generous man.—Anjusta (Ga.) Chronicls (Dem.).

At intervals there is a Republican who thinks he distinguishes himself as a Radical by telling in strong terms the duties that the President owes to the Republican blacks. We have no doubt the President is deeply sensible of his responsibility in that respect. He must, however, set under the laws. He is not authorized to invade the State of Mississippi, for example. As for protecting the blacks, why did not Grant protect them? There were thousands of political murders during Grant's Administration. Why were not some of the murderers punished? We have told of the wondorful Exacutive shilly of Grant. Way was it not exercised in this matter?—Cincianati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

In our judgment, the great objection to the President's order is its injustice, —the dictatorial manner in which it assumes to control the action of a class of citizens. The President's order, if respected, will prevent large class of our citizens, posesseing, under the Constitution and laws of the countre, all the rights and privileges

possible precautions are taken to prevent accidents has no meaning to practical mechanics, who could propose hundreds of plans which would be more or less practical to guard the dangerous openings caused by the turn-bridge when open.

Let the proper authorities of Public Works pay earness attenties to the important question: how to make our streets safe; to prevent the deplorable accidents which cost many a life and make many a cripple. That this is true the records of the history of Chicago will fully prove.

There are many good inventions of safety-gates in the market.

The proper authorities should set, by advertisements in the public papers, a certain day and place for the inventors to exhibit their models and designs.

Out of the models and designs which would be

ments in the public papers, a certain asy and nace for the inventors to arhibit their models and designs.

Out of the models and designs which would be presented in great number, one could be selected which I have no doubt would answer all requirements. The points to be observed by the selection should be as follows: 1. The bridge-turners must not be taxed for much power, if any, to move the gates. 2. The gates must be strong enough to resist a heavy pressure, and, if possible, without being damaged by the pressure. 3. The gates must not alone prevent people and animals from falling or going into the river, but must also prevent any chance of crushing when the bridge is in motion.

4. The construction must be simple, durable, and practical.

The most practical and emitable invention should be selected, and a trial-gate of the same should be put up at the expense of the city. This way the city would have to deal direct with the inventor, who, in most cases, is a poor man, who willingly would accept any liberal remnneration for his invention, for the adoption of his invention on the Chicago bridges would introduce the same into other cities, and thus he would be well paid for his labor and genius.

As the matter now stands, the cityfrequires that

other cities, and thus he would be well paid for mis labor and genius.

As the matter now stands, the citylrequires that the inventor shall not alone-put up a trial-gate at his own expense, but, also, file a heavy bond, I believe, of \$20,000. This the inventor, as before said, is unable to do, and thus good inventions of bridge-gates, which would save many a life in a year, can never come into practical use.

A. STEMPEL.

The President will see a people whom as only known through Northern presear and a few public men; the people of the South will see a President again the people of the South will see a President again, the people of the South will see a President again, the people of the South will see a President again, the people of the South who had be a distinguished (Pan.).

At intervals there is a Republican who thinks he desidengished hisks. We have po doubt the President is deeply sensible of his residonability in that respect. He most that the President sowes to the Republican basks. We have po doubt the President is deeply sensible of his residonability in that respect. He most the thinks he desident with the president of the murderer points and the president of the president sorder is its injustee.—the dictatorial manner in which it assumes to control the action of acluss of citizens. The President's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president's order, if respected, will prevent a large class of our citizens, possessing, under the president south the president's order, if respected, will prevent a larg

The second secon was brought here from Detroit, it was talked about on the streets then, and mentioned in some of the newspapers, that the intention was to squeeze the Superintendent out of his office, and replace him with Doty. Thousands of people heard of this purpose. But public sentiment was too strong against the scheme to warrant its immediate execution; but the conspirators have kept it steadily in viow, and worked up to it, and it now seems ripe for execution. Pickard is charged with "machinations to remove Doty." This charge seems to be based upon his taking offense at the sapping and mining process that has been silently and assidnously going on against him. His taking offense thereat is called by Mr. Prussing "machinations to remove Doty." Pickard, losing control of his patience, and weary and disgnated with the undermining, tendered his resignation; whereupon, and for so doing, Mr. Prussing denounces him as being guilty of flotting "machinations to remove Doty," and votes with seven others to accept his resignation. And now comes the last step in the intrigue, almost openly avowed in the above communication, to fill the vacancy with Mr. Doty. That is the intention of certain members; that was the purpose when he was brought here. It would have been carried into effect more than a year ago had it not been for the defeat of the Colvin crowd who had control of the city. We will not stop, now to discuss with Mr. Prussing how well or ill qualified Mr. Doty may be for the vacant Superintendency, or how efficiently he has performed his duties, or how steadily and noiselessly he has encroached on Pickard in pursuance of the Criginal programme, but merely repeat the opinion before given: That the best interests of the Chicago public schools would not be promoted by conveying into effect the pro-Doty "machinations."—En. Taisung.]

TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN FRUIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 5.—I am obliged to X. for his communication in regard to "Fruit Botection." My idea in pitting this question before the public was not to propose any scheme of my own, but to lead the transportation lines to look into a matter which mast prove of great importance in the future. If the refrigerator-car will cover all our needs in the winter, and can be not only insulated from the effects of frost, but will protect the fruit from dampness, then there should be no reason why we should continue to suffer such losse, as have previously been endured, and soch cars should be in constant use by the transportation lines for the carrying of foreign green fruit. H. T. WILLS. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions as designated below, where advertisements will be takendor the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p in during the week, and until 9 p in on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 134 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealler, Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madison-st., near West-Side News Depot, 1 Bine island-av., corner of Haisted-st.

GEOIGIGE HEREY, Books, Stationery, etc., 350 Division NROG. News Depot, Stationery, etc., 250 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WOULD LIKE TO A solicit orders for other goods on commission in connection with present time. Address K 64, Fribune.

C. H. MONTGOMERIR. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room 49 and 80, M2 Washington-st., Chicage.

THE COPARTINERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Pilz 8 Mason is this day dissolved. July 2 1877. L. G. MASON.

WANTED—A ROW-BOAT TO CARRY TWO FERTIFUNG Office.

WANTED—SOME MAS OF INTEGRITY TO PUT AND A MASON SAID. A REGISTER AND VERY profitable investment. J. G. HAMILTON, ISS. Lasiles-st., basement.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A REGIST AND A SAID SHARE SAI

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, AND CONVERSA-tional German and French at half the usual rates, at the Chicago Commercial Institute and Select School, or Lates its -d, during the public school vacation. Call for circular.

of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan, and Bullion Officellicensed, see East Madison at. Established 1885.

MORTGAGE LOANS AT 7 AND 8 PEE CENT, ON approved city property. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 139 LANGLE-St.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITUEE, DIAMONDE, jewelry, machinery, warehouse receipts; any good colinierals. 188 Washington-st., Room 25.

PEE CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Surms in Northern Illinois; time, 3 and 5 years, without charge for renewals. DEAN & PATNE, northeast cornor Baadolph and Dearbour-st.

\$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON City improved property, 8 and 9 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, 34 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FIRST-CLASS BOARD and well-furnished rooms, single or en suite; terms very reasonable.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.: CORNER STATE-pleasant rooms, with or without board; by the day or week; terms to suit the times.

351 SS, 285, 87 STATE-ST-THE CLARENCE House, between van Buren and Madison-sta; cool and well-furnished rooms with first-class board; 5, 87, and 85 per week; table-board, \$4.50 per week; transient board, \$1.50 per day.

FLEGANTLY-FURNISHED ALCOVE AND SINGLE transient board, \$1.50 per day.

LEGANTLY-FURNISHED ALCOVE AND SINGLE Truntend office.

West Side.

627 MONROE-ST.-NRAE UNION PARK; GOOD board; two communicating rooms fronting south; terms reasonable, for two genta, or man and wife.

Rotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 168 AND 150 WARASH-AV, near Monroe-st.-41.50 per day. Rooms 500; meals 400; per week, 85 to 67.

WINDOOR MOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House-Newly furnished rooms with board; day board 65 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN-FUR-bath-room and bed-room, convenience of bath-room, and board, on South Side, in small pervate family; no other boarders preferred; price must be moderate, but will not control selection; references if required. Piease address for three days K 55, Tribens. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN-WILL sell one-half interest in a job-printing office in Chango, on easy terms, chesh; established from three to four years, and commands a good, sizedy trade. Res. Tribune office. References exchanged.

DEST OPENING IN CHICAGO FOR A MEAT-market adjoining our store; a forsume for the right man. PENIN TRA CO., 576 State-46.

POR SALE—ONE OF THE NICEST AND BEST-tocated drug and prescription stores in the city; stock fresh. It you wish to bay and have east or good paper, call at corner Lincoln and Hubbard-sia. paper, call at correr Lincoln and Husbard da.

POR SALE—SWALL STOCK OF CLOTHING AND
POR SALE—SWALL STOCK OF CLOTHING AND
POR SALE—TYPE, PRESS, AND MATERIAL OF
a printing office. Northwest corner Clark and
South Wester-size. South Water-sta.

SALOON WITH POOL-TABLE, GOOD FIXTURES,
doing fair business, will sell at a sacrifice, or rent.
247 North Cark-st.
TO BENT-CHEAF-A WELL-PAYING BUTCHESSshop on the North Side; reason for selling, family
affairs. Address L 64, Tribune office. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

POR SALS—FIVE BRWLY FURNISHED ROOMS;
STS cash bulance on wearly installments; a rare opportunity. Call immediately at size just-se.

WE INTEND TO CLEAR OUT OUR ENTIRE retail stock of furniture without report to value. GHEAT BARGAINS IN EVERTHING.

R. T. MAKTIN, 154 State-se.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEW fork city for an improved farm. Address, and state particulars, i. 4, Trilione office. A RSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR-nitare, merchandise, carriages, etc., money loaned to per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 100 West Mearco-at. FIRELYTY STORAGE COMPANY, 28 AND 80 VAN Burn-st. - Ample facilities for storage of fur-niture and general merchandise. Liberal advances and from hearpaide. Setty yealls for valuable goods. WANTED\_MALS MELP.

WANTED-POUR COOPERS AT ARMOUR & CO. B. Packing-House, Union Brock Tards. Apply at ones, and be prepared to work.

WANTED-TO HIRE A GOOD POREMAN IN A wholesale clothing establishment, who can out patterns well. Wages, \$20 to \$25 per week. It st. Tribane odice. W AFRO-A GOOD WHITE BARBER FOR SAT-ment; ne walking which yeards or man steady employ-ment; ne walking which yeards or bear-spriker noted apply. No, 601 South State-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHOP-CUTTERS. & Q. WACHSMUTH, 489 South Habited-at. WANTED-A CARRIAGE TRIMMER CALL AT WANTED A PRACTICAL BAKER, ONE W oan make first-class break and Vienna ily at 25 Michigan-av.

WANTED-PLASTERER FO PLAST cottages at Rast Grove, on C. B., avill pay part cass man part in post estate. BHADFORD, 71 Washington-ak., Boom 4. Coachmen, Tendesters, &c.

Coachmen, Tendesters, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, EITHER WHITE OR
Colored, who understands horses and is willing to
make himself generally serfel; nose need apply except they bring good recommendations. Apply at 12
and 13, No. 05 Clark-st.

WANTED-60 RAILNOAD LABORE \$1.40 per day; fare furashed; also 2. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 200 South Val WANTED-PIFTY RAIL COAD LABORERS F lows; free fare; So for Mehigan; \$1.40 per da cooks. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 25 West Handelph

VIOVA; tree fare: 20 for Michigan. II. 40 pending: 600ks. J. H. SPERBECK & CD., 22 West insulables.

Misscolinatecous.

Misscolinatecous.

Wanted to Reploy An Entropy of the county, outside the city, to work up the county for the county, outside the city, to work up the county for the county, outside the city, to work up the county for the county, outside the city, to work up the county for the best and most endurable wester-strip for outside doors over invested; carpenters greferred. This strip will last as long as the coor, will power got one of fit, and gives complete satisfication where it is in operation. For ten days call upon it. Goograp County, and gives complete satisfication where it is in operation. For ten days call upon it. Goograp County, and gives complete satisfication where the in operation. For ten days call upon it. Goograp County, it is a considered to the counties in this candoling foring suppose the county in the counties of this candoling for the great county. Hithods.

Wanted—there or four active Toung men to sell the best fly paper in the market; great county, managed, small capital required. L. P. EWITT & SOR, 70 Dearborn at, Boom it.

Wanted—Do You want Toung active to the county state and city, 20 LaSalis-s., corner.

Wanted—Agents To Canvass pon state and city, 20 LaSalis-s., corner.

Wanted—Agents To Canvass pon state and city, 20 LaSalis-s., corner.

Wanted—Agents To Canvass pon state and city, 20 LaSalis-s., corner.

Wanted—Agents To Canvass pon series.

Wanted—Agents and series and castest selling article in the market; agents wanted in every state and city, 20 LaSalis-s., corner.

Wanted—Agents To Canvass pon series and city contained to the county series and city contained to the county series and contained as a series and city contained to the county series and contained to the county series and contained as a series and city contained to the county series and con

WANTED-FE TALE HELP. Domestics

WANTED-EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL

at the Women's Christian Association; also caps
bie girst for the country. No. 9 Arcads-court.

WANTED-FIRST-CLAYS DINING ROOM GIRL

Clinton Preserved to work. a 68 West Lake-st, corner WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK W must be a good cook. Call at once; 26 Secley-av
WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRON
er; Swediah, Germat or English; 1900 in family,
100 Michigan-aa.

W ANTED—A GIBL FOI GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a family of five. Apply at 5522 Wentworthav., or address 2 100, Tribine office.
W ANTED—A GIRL FOI GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a private family; references required. Apply
to-day, 547 West Washington-8t.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO IS WILLing and competent. 344 Superior-8t.

WANTED—GIBL TO COOK. WASH AND IRON W ing and competent. 344 Superior ss.

Wanted—Girl to Cook, Wash and Iron
in a small private simily; must be competent
and understand fee business. German or Americant
good home to the right one. Call at 462 Dearborn-a.

Wanted—An Expenience to at 462 Dearborn-a.

Wanted—An Expenience to waite girl, in
restaurant. 238 Weet Maddion-st.

Wanted—A Girl to Do General House
work in a small family. 462 Rass Jackson-st.
kwo doors east of Clark-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A LADY Who is lost for our address 373 East Division—Kilk one week old.

WANTED - PIRST-CLASS IEONERS: PIECE

WANTED-BY AN INVALID LADY, AN EDG cated naire and companion, not over 25 years with mexceptic also sits references. Address care of Dit ELLIS, 77 Clark at, Superior Block. WANTED - EXPERIENCED SALESLADT IN laces and cinbroideries; none other need spois SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DEUGGIST'S CLERK—
by a young man; hashad two years experience in
country drug store; had some experience in barriers
ing; will work three broaths for expenses as two
housths grades if permanent situation is guaranteed; is
energetic, of good habits and can bring best of refereners; this is an offer for the hard times, Address
HOWARID, BOX LS, Trounc office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TOUNG MAN OF EXperfence and ability, at present in export provision
house. Address L 2, Trounc office.

Deprended and additisty at present in export provising house. Address L Troune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTEN—A FIRST-CLASS CRACKor baker onen for a dimedice; best of references 
eiven. Address K 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS 
watchunker; good reference. Address K 64, Tribune office.

Conchances. Traditions of the first trade of the conchange of t

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO by understands English, German, and Danish, to work in a house or store. Call at 220 North Haisted-ss.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, BY A young man 25 pear of age; American; frat-class city references. Address K 61, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Demostics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL. FOR GENeral bouss work. Gity references. 35 Crosty, corner Hobbia. Cali for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT. CAPALLE
girl, to de bousswork in sensil private famili; is
also a nice pool. Cali S54 Carroll-av., corner Hoyes.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL.
TO to cook, wash and from, or do general bousswork.

IST Forrest-av. O to cook, which and from, or do general housewire.

STOTURE SY.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL YOU bousework. Call at 167 South Halsted-st., in fact. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RESPECT.
Salie girl to do general housework; can give lood reference. Please call at 347 South May-st. reference. Presse call at 347 South May-et.
STUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE
family, god reference. Call at 10st Arnoid-pt.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN CARL,
to cook, wash, and from in a private family. Pesse
call at 220 North Sangamen-st., between the call the postion, refused and a Christian; objects a home. K. 23, Tribens.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
Social Conference of the call of th

ACOST AND POUND.

LOST AND POUND.

POUND—A HORSE OWNER CAN HAVE IT SY paying expenses at 38 Throops.

OST—BY A PODM, SICK SERVANT-GIRL. A wallet centaining 418 do money on Iventy-threat, between Dalumer and Indiana are, or on Cettage Girves are, between Dalumer and Indiana are, or on Cettage Girves are, between The Horself of the Horself of the County-top, and the Coun

CTRAYED-OS STOLEN-ULT 4. A SMALE RED cov, short, thick home, little stripes of write on the back between the hips, white stripes running from her front legs on the beilty; \$4 reward. Middle all IGAN, 95 Waymanist.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL Property of our kind, un elegant received the final party beliard table, costing \$200. Address LEE come Carrier 45.

AMUSEMENTS.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn.

Cotton's Opera House reet, between State and Dea by the Ellsworth Zousves. Exposition Building. Barnum's Circus. fore, foot of Washington street SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. P. & A.M.—Hall 12 Stated Communication this (Friday) evo o'cleck for business and work on the F. /isitors fraternally invited to attend. By Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secty HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Regul summunication this (Friday) evening at 144 Ywent condest. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethar reliably hayited. By order of the Master. R. Z. HENRICK. Sec.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. e Chicago produce markets were less active erday, and irregular. Mess pork closed 17% bri higher, at \$13.12%@13.15 for July, and per bri higher, at \$13.12\%013.15 for July, and \$13.25\%013.27\% for August. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at \$8.77\% cash, and \$8.90 for August. Meats were firmer at 4\%c per b for loose shoulders and 6\%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at \$1.20\%c per corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.00 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat closed firm, at \$1.39\%c for July and \$1.21\%c for August. Corn closed \%c higher, at 47\%c cash, and 48c seller August. Outs closed \%c lower, at 32\%c cash and 30\%c 300\%c for August. Rye was steady, at 62c cash and 60c for July. Barley was nominally at 85\%c\$1.00 for new seller September. Hogs were quiet and slightly easier, with asles at \$4.65\%c\$5.00. Cattle were moderately active and unchanged, selling at \$2.25\%c 6.62\%c. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 95.

The Pope is very ill again, dropsy having set in and aggravated a state of health that was weak at the best. A surgical operation was attempted, but had to be abandoned on account of the low condition of the patient.

From various regions in the West reports are received of the atmospheric disturbance of which Chicago had a mild experience yesterday. Lightning, rain, and wind were abroad with considerable destructiveness to buildings, crops, etc.

report in our Washington advices of a day or two ago relative to the criminal prosecutions instituted in New Orleans, against the members of the Louisiana Returning Board. Orders were yesterday issued for their arrest, and Messrs. Wells and Kennes surrendered themselves to the authorities. It is said that Gov. Niceolas disclaims all connection with or responsibility for this glaring violation of ges made as a part of the Louisian.

It is reported that Sir James Fergusson, a well-known diplomat, is to succeed Lord DUFFERIN as Governor-General of the Doman, born at Edinburg, in 1832, and suc ceeded to the title of his father, who was fifth Baronet, in 1849. In 1855 he retired from the army, having attained the rank of Cap tain the year before, and represented t County of Ayr in the House of Commons with two years' intermission, until 1868. He was Under-Secretary for India for thirteen months, and subsequently Under-Secretary for the Home Department, when he was ap-pointed Governor of South Australia.

heads of his children, even at the expense of the old man's reputation, has just been illustrated in Rome. The Countess LAWRED TIMI has brought a suit in the civil tribunal NELLI's estate, on the ground that she was his daughter. This is opposed by his heire who gravely answer that she was only " sacrifegious daughter," and that her mother was no better than she ought to have been for accepting the advances of the Cardinal who was then in holy orders. As ANTONELL always recognized the Countess and intro-duced her into society as his offspring, it is assumed that the Court will promptly dispose of the defense interposed by the heirs and award the Countess her share of the immense property accumulated by the Pope's most trusty servant.

A Paris dispatch furnishes an explanation of the Turkish withdrawal from Montenegr at a time when the complete subjugation of that province had been made easy by the total defeat and partial annihilat Montenegrin forces. In the flush of victory the Turks retired, and the plan was aban-doned of occupying Cettinje and establishing a Turkish Government for the province. The interposition of Austria is believed to have brought about the change of plans, and it is not unlikely that her good offices were seconded by the influence of other powers. So long as Montenegro was in danger of being crushed by overwhelming odds, so long it was with great difficulty that Servia could be restrained from active measures of sympathy and, assistance for her distressed neighbor, and to prevent this dangerous lication, diplomacy intervened suc

The general tenor of dispatches from the seat of war, notwithstanding they come mainly from Turkish sources, makes it spent that if the Russians have not met ith a serious disaster in Asia that will come of them to fall back to Russian soil, they we at least been baffled in their onward have at least been baffled in their onward march to Erzeroum, and their offensive campaign is over for the present. The Russian left and centre is now retreating and thrown upon the defensive, the force before Batoum has been defeated and compelled to retire, and the garrison at Bajazid will probably be compelled to surrender. Meanwhile, the insurrections in the Caucasus have broken out again, and it is not improbable that the Russians may have to abandon the siege of Kars. The situation is apparently a desperate one, and recalls those phases in our own War when McCaratan, Porz, and Burnaus

southern army, until at last we were alled to fight upon our own soil. It is remembered, however, by will be remembered, however, that down along our Dambe—the Mississippl—our troops secured victory after victory, which eventually paralyzed the Confederacy. Now that the campaign halts in Asia, sharper and harder blows may be expected in Europe. Meanwhile the losses in Asia will be retrieved by fresh troops, sent from Russia's almost nexhaustible resources. It is already anounced that Gen. MELIXOFF is to be recalled nd a new man put in his place.

DISBARLI'S illness, though it amoun othing compared with a good square sick, not as the Pope gets on periodically, has wakened a peculiar sympathy among the nglish people, whose affection for him is ally demonstrated by him. trated by his reverent constituents. That he represents the popular side on the war question is testified in the little incident of nightly occurrence at a music and the flags displayed, and where Russian emblems are hissed and Turkish applauded. Another straw is the manner in which Sir Winfred Lawson's notice that he would ask the Government's reasons for ordering a fleet to Besika-Bay was received in the House of

Periodically that august and astute body mown as the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Bloomington holds a meeting for the purpose of white-washing the Matron of that institution, one Mrs. VIRGINIA C. OHR. Notwithstanding an order strictly prohibiting corporal punishment, the Matron has been in the habit of pounding urchins, and whenever charges have been made these Podsnaps of the Board have waved them away with a flush, and refused to entertain any evidence Wednesday, the Matron scourged a boy ter Wednesday, the Matron scourged a boy ter-ribly because he cried after his mother, and the populace of Bloomington, figuratively mounting the bloody back of the writhing youngster, are clamoring for justice in tones that probably will awaken the sleepy Trustees to some sense of duty and propriety

Several Wisconsin Postmasters have applied to the Postmaster-General for advice relative to their proper course respecting the clash between their political positions and their duty under the President's order. Four of the five members of the Wisconsin Repul lican State Executive Committee are Post masters, and they want to know whether the attachment of their signatures—withouthich the next State Convention cannot l called—will be regarded as a violation of the new regulation. Gen. Kny's opinion is that, under such circumstances, they might provide for the meeting of the Convention, or even call it to order, provided they make no attempt to control the organization or sub quent action, without violating the spirit of the President's order. He did not add—wha will doubtless occur to these Postmasters that they will do well to embrace the earlies tunity to withdraw from the Commit

The attention of President Haves having vesterday been directed to Senator BLAINE's speech at Woodstock, the President expresse quite freely his sentiments on the subject of Mexican annexation. He stated with great emphasis and distinctness that there was no thought of such a project on the part of his Administration, and in the plain, outspoken way of telling the truth that is peculiar him he added that, if he were dispose to look with longing eyes in an direction, it would be toward the north, be lieving that if the day should ever comwhen our Canadian neighbors themselves desired to become a part of the United be a proper object of ambition on the part of the American people. In this President HAYES only echoed the almost unanimous sentiment of the country—that if Canada offered herself we should all be glad to receive her into the Sisterhood of States : but Mexico-we would rather be excused on any

MR. BLAINE ON ANNEXATION.

The first point that suggests itself in regard to Mr. BLAINE's Fourth-of-July oration is the inappropriateness of his theme. The anniversary of National Independence is carcely a proper occasion for the discussion of Government policy, and certainly not the tional animosity. Such was the effect, if no the purpose, of Mr. BLAINE's address at Woodstock, Conn. If any great danger threatened the country, a political Colossus would be justified in utilizing the Fourth of July to put forth a solemn warning to the American people. But this was not the condition under which Mr. BLAINE's speech was delivered. If we concede his premises, we may indorse his generalizations and conclu-sions; but the essence of his premises is false, and he has sounded a false alarm, merely for the purpose of making general obs vations which can have no other effect the possibly that of creating some distrust of the tration without warrant.

Mr. BLAINE laid down three propo as the basis for his remarks, viz.: (1) That the Government has adopted the policy of pursuing the Mexican outlaws beyond the Rio Grande, and, if necessary, punishing and capturing them on Mexican soil; (2) that there is a purpose to interfere with Mexico under the pretense of supporting good and permanent Government there; (3) that this will lead the Government to issue sort of Protectorate over the sister Republic, and eventually bring about the annexation of a large part of the mexican com-BLAINE admits that the Government is com-mitted only to the first of these propositions. of a large part of the Mexican territory. Mr. It would have been fairer, therefore, if he had confined himself to the examination of this one subject, instead of which he devotes himself mainly to the theory of annexation, to which he confesses the Go ernment is not committed, and the majority of the people are opposed. Mr. BLAINE op poses the policy of pursuing the Mexican bandits across the border as aggressive and likely to bring about war. "A similar invasion of Canadian soil," he adds, "would produce war with Great Britain in sixty days. duce war with Great Britain in sixty daya."
Mr. Blance has got this statement wrongside foremost. He should have said that,
had Canada tolerated the same sort of brigandage and refused to suppress or punish
the pillage of Americans through Maine,
New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, and
all along the borders, the United States Government would long since have declared war
against Great Britain, and probably by this
time would have controlled Canadian outlaws as inhabitants of its own territory.
This Mexican brigandage has been threatening and depredating our borders for years.
Protests have been in vain, and all the various
Mexican Governments in succession have

thed back, one after the other, by there army, until at last we were d to fight upon our own soil. It remembered, however, that down are Danube—the Mississippi—our cured victory after victory, which y paralyzed the Confederacy. Now campaign halts in Asia, sharper and lows may be expected in Europe. It the the same outrages been committed in New York or Michigan by Canadian bandits, and winked at by the Canadian bandits, and winked at by the Government of Great Britain, they would have brought on war years ago, and the England to strike the first blow on account

of our refusal to tolerate them.

As to the general theme of annexation, it is very evident to other people, if not to Mr.

BLAINE, that not only is the Administration not committed to anything looking in that direction, but that there is not the slightest concern about it among the people. We venture the assertion that, if the question of the annexation of Mexico or any part thereof were broached in Congress, the scheme could not get twenty votes from all sections and parties combined. Mr. Blanz, then, is fighting a windmill. The only provocation he can possibly cite is a publishe letter written by Congressman Schleiches of Texas, or expressing his views, in which the idea was advanced that the United States should interest itself in sustaining some per manent Constitutional Governm since the Monnon doctrine prohibits the inte since the Monnon doctrine prohibits the inter-ference of European nations to that end. But in this same letter, if we are not mistaken, there was a distinct disavowal of any purpose of annexing more Mexican territory. It is true that in former cases of annexation the South was greatly favored, and that Presidents elected by the South discriminated unjustly against the North in compromising the Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries; but it is also true that every scheme of annexation now would be received with popular disapproval, and probably at the South quite as much as at the North. The Southern incentive for annexation was lost with the abolition of slav ery, as their desire was mainly to gain new territory for the extension of that institution So it is unnecessary and unwise to combat a scheme which has scarcely an existence out side of Mr. BLAIRE's imagination, however worthy of condemnation it might be if it

were put forward. We suspect that Mr. BLAINE's main pur pose in making the Fourth-of-July oration pose in making the Fourth-of-July oration was to get in a dig at his old antagonist, Mr. Hill, of Georgia. His reference to Mr. Hill's speech, in which the latter tavored the elimination from the Georgia Constitution of the sentiment that Georgia shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and that every citizen owes paramount al-legiance to the Constitution of the United States, was conspicuous for its irrelevancy. We have no doubt that Mr. BLAINE reco that his former tilt with HILL lifted then both into the Senate; and perhaps he think that another battle may make them opposing candidates for the Presidency, with State Sovereignty as the issue. That would certainly be a glorious opportunity for Mr. BLANE, for he would then be wholly in the right, and could make his election sure. But it has puzzled us to think what connection all this has with annexation or a Fourth-of

DAVID A. WELLS ON SILVER

The latest contribution to the discussion of the silver question is that furnished by Mr. David A. WELLS in a letter to the cinnati Commercial. It professed in begin ning to demonstrate the impolicy and the na tional calamity of making the silver dollar singly, or even with gold, a legal tender, but before the writer reached the end of his article he had furnished the strongest and best argument yet made against all the objection to the remonstization of silver. Many years ago Mr. Wells, as Special Commissioner of the Revenue, began a series of annual reports, resting on the assumption that Protection was indispensable to the financial salvation of the nation. As he progressed in these reports, he being an eminently just as well as an able and practical man, his arguments became more and more hostile to Protection until at last he reported Protection (to be the bane of our revenue system. It would seem that in this letter on the silver question Mr. WELLS, as he progressed in his argument, discovered the weakness and fallacy of the gold theory, and with his great candor and force exposed these errors and inconsistencies, and himself furnished many reason why silver should be remonetized. careful and studious review of the whole busi ness, the only substantial objection he has to urge is that silver dollars will weigh sixteen imes as much as gold dollars, and that \$1,000 will weigh fifty pounds.

It is hardly necessary to say that interna-tional exchanges, and exchanges between States and cities, and even between individuals, are not made by the transfer of coin in large sums. How far the handling of gold and silver enter into the business of foreign exchanges, it is only necessary to give the figures of our foreign trade. We give the exports and imports of the United States for the years 1875, 1876, and for ten months of 1877, and the proportion of coin and

It will be seen how small a proportion of coin and bullion is needed to balance our international exchanges, and, despite Mr. WELLS' argument, a very large proportion of our exports was in the weighty silver, both as coin and bullion. In fact, gold and silver are not counted in large transactions; they are weighed in all large institutions, and always when the amount is a large one. Mr. WELLS' lament over the time wasted in sounting silver dollars, and in the thousand of millions which change hands every year, is hardly sustained by facts. The world's com-merce is now done by bills of exchange, and only a small percentage of money is needed to settle balances. This is as true of the domestic commerce as of the foreign. The means of transportation for coin are now so great and so general that the mere difference in the cost of transporting silver and gold is

of but trifling importance.

Mr. Wzl.s devotes considerable space to the discussion of the evil effects of a depreciated silver currency; but, as no one favors a permanently depreciated currency, and as no one expects to have such a currency, and as the restoration of silver to its standard relative value with gold is one of the ends sought by the remonetization of silver, all this part of the letter is hardly pertinent. Mr. Wells himself concedes this

of temporary causes. The drift of epinion, with political economists and those who have made the

Europe demonetising it, and forcing its cale as a commodity upon the world's markets.

The question of next and final importance to be considered is: is it desirable to provide by legislation that debts insurred prior to 1873, when silver was demonetized, may be paid in either gold or silver, as the law anthorized before that period? If silver is to be permanently and largely depreciated relatively to gold in consequence of a diminution in the amount of labor required to produce silver, this is a practical and important question of constitutional law and morals. But if the present price of silver is owing to the action of Germany, and if within a few years it is reasonably certain to resume its old price in the markets of the world; or if the adoption on the past of the United States of the bi-metallic standard will immediately restore silver to par or nearly par with gold, the question is comparatively unimportans. For the debtor cannot show that he has been injured unless he case prove that silver, as merchandise, would be depreciated relatively to gold, after a restoration of the bi-metallic standard as it existed at the time his debt was contracted.

Before 1873 a debtor had a right to discharge his debts in either gold or silver. Silver has now been demonetized by act of Congress, and the idea has come about that the debtor has in consequence in some way been injured. But will somebody point out wherein the injury consists? If silver had not been demon-

sequence in some way been injured. But will somebody point out wherein the injury consists? If silver had not been demonstrated, and a demand for silver should exist in this country in any degree commonsurate with the desire which, it is alleged, at present possesses the community to pay existing debts in silver, nothing is more certain than that there would be little or no depreciation of silver as an article of merchandise in comparison with gold; or at least that silver would return to the average market price per standard ounce that prevailed for years before the act of demonetization.

standard ounce that prevailed for years before the act of demonetization. Remonetization of silver in the United States will, therefore, undoubtedly bring silver to par with gold in the open markets of the world, and it will in no way benefit the debtor, if he counts as a benefit the opportunity to pay his debts in value less than he received. By the restoration of the bi-metallic standard, also, the debtor will not be benefited, but is certain to be materially injured. He will not obtain silver as money or merchandise at less than he would pay for gold, and he will thrust upon the community a currency cumberhrust upon the community a currency cumbe ome to handle and use; an antiquated, inad unte tool of trade; a coin that practically cann be used in our international transactions, and policy sure to hinder, if not arrest, the revival obusiness, and national industrial and commercia

We take these extracts from the letter, they show how completely Mr. WELLS admits the want of substance in all the objecions,made to the remonetization of silver He admits that the fall in silver is due to a temporary cause; that the remonetization of silver will advance the price of that metal to par; that it is both legal and honest to pay the debt in dollars defined by law when the contract was made; that if the silver dollar be remonetized, it is possible it, and not the gold, will be drained; and that "dollars" will not be so "eheap" that debtors can pay their debts with them to the injury of creditors. After all, the only objection is that of weight, which objection he thus pre

ed by the present subsidiary silver coinage of the United States, voigh a pound; one hundred dollars weigh five and a half pounds, and for every thou-sand dollars that a man is paid in silver a wheelbarrow would become necessary if he proposed is gremove it. The wheelbarrow, in fact, will become the essential, and possibly the fashionable, porter monnais for all who propose to engage in any con-siderable moneyed transactions, if the dollar of the fathers is to be made by law the principal circular the medium. If a husbage was extented, and re medium. If a business was extensive, and is came desirable to pay at once \$300,000 (in the dilar of the fathers), then the wheelbarrow would are to be discarded, and the, railroad car called

States annually produce and handle silver to the amount of \$45,000,000; Germany has just found use for \$96,000,000 of old silver recoined in new denominations, and the world generally finds means and appliances for handling ar immense amount of silver without any serious loss or inconvenience. Indeed, silver is yet the standard coin of three-fourths of mankind. Having had his objections to the remonetization of silver reduced to that of its supposed inconvenience, and as that objection is exploded by the fact ducted by the use of bills and checks, the general force and drift of Mr. WELLS' paper will be accepted by the country as strongly in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The revolutionary feeling in Greece six the Russians crossed the Danube has grown so intense that the Sultan on Monday las called an Extraordinary Council to conside measures necessary to meet possible hostili-ties, and as the result of the Council MERE MET ALI PASHA was appointed to the com-mand of the army on the Thessalian frontier. The rising of the Greeks does not grow out of any sympathy for the Sciaves, but from a ition to profit by the misfortunes that have overtaken Turkey. The Greek Revo lutionary Committee, who incited this up rising, was founded at Athens in 1867 for the purpose of aiding the Cretan insurgent After the suppression of that rebellion, a so-ciety was established for the purpose of emancipating all the Greeks under Turkish rule from the Adriatic to Armenia When the rebellion in Herzegovina broke out, the Committee promised Servia that as soon as she gained a victory over the Turks there should be a general Greek uprising all over the Empire, but th victory never came. Servia was defeated and the Greeks remained quiet until Russia was in the field, and, now that she is over the Danube, there is every prospect the signal will be given for a Greek uprising in Epirus, Thessaly, Southern Macedonia, and the islands in the Archipelago. In this connection, a statement made by the Athens correspondent of the Deutsche Zeitung as to the strength of the insurgents will be of interest. In Crete there are 6,000 men ready to take the field; in Thessaly and Epirus 14,000; in Macedonia and Thrace, 5,000. For the arming of these forces, the Commi tee has 25,000 rifles, 20,000 swords, 6,000 revolvers, and 20,000 pistols. The same correspondent states that the insurrec tion is to begin in thence extend to Orete, where all preparation is to begin in Thessaly, and tions have been made,—a statement which seems to be confirmed by the action of the Turkish Council above referred to. The army of the Greek Kingdom itself has a peace establishment of only 15,000 men, and only 10,000 of the 35,000 reserves have been mobilized. The nominal strength of the National Guard is 165,000 men, but only 100,000 are armed and trained, and of these but 40,000 can be relied upon for active service. The navy is in a wretched condition, com-prising only four blockade-runners, two ironclad corvettes, a screw corvette, and six

With a small army, meagre pecuniary re sources, and next to no navy, it is eviden that Greece has little to look for in a war with Turkey unless she has foreign help. The London Saturday Review, in this connection makes a significant announcement, which we quote:

When the inevitable rupture occurs, greater synathy will be felt in England for the Greeks the for any other of the unprovoked assailants key. Their natural ambition will not be at to Russian intrigues, though the diversion

tary of the existence of the Greek Kin ey, the good off cy, the good offices which have from time to time been exchanged have established an intermittent feeling of good will. After the abdication of Orno, the Greeks unanimonaly offered their crown to an English Prince, and the courtesy, though it was declined, produced a substantial acknowledgement in the cession of the Ionian Islands. None of the candidates for the succession to Turkish supremacy would be so unobjectionable.

Without help from some source, the Greeks cannot make much headway towards

Greeks cannot make much headway towards the establishment of their Pan-Hellenic Kingdom, which is as cherished a dream with them as the Pan-Slavonic Empire with the Sclaves. It may prove of great value, however, in another direction, by indirectly aiding Russia, as, if the uprising becomes general, it must require a diversion of som portion of the Turkish forces to meet it.

A QUESTION OF "INHERENT RIGHT." We think the [President's Civil Service] ord is a good deal foo sweeping and too "binding." it is intended to be literally understood. That officer should not be required or expected, as a condition of retaining his office, to take an active particle. in the management of political caucuases and con-ventions, is all right, and the enforcement of that prohibition is what is really needed, and desired by the mass of the people. To go further and say that he shall not be permitted to do what is the in-herent right of every citizen, and the duty of every one who takes the proper decree of interest in one who takes the proper degree of interest in public affairs, is going too far. The President's injunction is probably meant to be understood somewhat in the spirit of a direction once given by observance of a rather stringent tetanical offer from headquarters: "Obey orders; but don't be footlad about it." At all events, we who hold no Federal offecs, and whose necks are therefore not in danger of the Presidential bowstring, may be permitted to hope [80.—Bioomington (Ill.) Panta-

We prefer to think that the Bloom Pantagraph, which is generally fair in its comments, misunderstands, and the tend to misrepresent, the President's Civil-Service order. Under the terms of that or the Government is "per der, no officer of the Government is "per mitted to take part in the political organiz tions,—caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns." That is all. He is expressly permitted by this order to vote, to expres his individual views on public questions, to write letters to the newspapers, to make public speech if he desires, to contribu such money for campaign purposes as he willing to contribute, and otherwise exercis the rights and privileges of citizenship, so long as they do not interfere with his official duties. Now, is the prohibition of the active management of party politics "too sweeping and too binding"? If not, then the President's order cannot be fairly criticised in that way, because that is all it pro-

We may differ with the Pantagraph as to what constitutes the "inherent right of every citizen," which, it says, is interfered with by this order. We do not believe it to be a "inherent right of the citizen " Federal office holder to make up slates, manipulate primaries, bulldoze caucuses, pack conventions, and dictate nominations. If we admit, for the sake of argument, that it is the might of every citizen" to indulge in these practices (which some people do not regard as very reputable), we may still deny that it is the "official" right. On the contrary, every theory of a systematic and business-like Civi Service must be based on the non-interference of public officials with the "inherent right of citizens to choose their own agents Whenever persons are seeking nominations or appointments to public place, they are very fond of referring to officeholders as the servants of the people. Now, it is this docobserve after as well as before they go office. They are not the servants, however, but the masters, when they undertake to dictate to the people whom they campaigns. What the President meansis, that the Government officers, the agents, shall not be superior to the people, their principals, as they are whenever they assume the management of party convention.

And he does not mean, as the Pastagraph intimates, that his directions in this shall be taken in a Pickwickian sense. It is just possible that journals like the

Pantagraph, published in the smaller cities and towns, and particularly in the West, may not understand the necessity of this or-der, because their constituencies have never suffered from the interference and dictation of Federal officeholders to the extent that the larger cities, and particularly those of the East and South, have endured these evils. Whenever Customs Collectors, or Internal-Revenue Collectors, or Postmasters, or Marshals, or Su Treasurers, or Naval Officers, or Appraisers undertake to "manage" local politics, it is not their individual interference alone against which the people have to combat, or which they have to submit; they, bring into the field likewise the active work of all their subordinates dependent upon them for their positions; they intimate that "voluntary ontributions will be received in such terms as to make these contributions compulsory they send out their agents (paid by the Gov ernment) to do the bummer-work of wardmeetings and primaries; they promise pa-tronage or threaten to withhold it; in one word, they employ all the power of the Government influence which attaches to their office, and not to themselves individually, their partisan ends and carry their points. Is there any theory of right or justice which commends this abuse of a trust in which they agreed to act as agents and servants Meanwhile, the people of the Republican party are asked to stand back and merely complain that they are compelled to vote for candidates for Governors and the Legislatures, for Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Clerks, Treasurers, etc., who are notably inferior to other material the party might command.

There is another consideration which the Pantagraph evidently overlooks, if it does not intend to treat it with contempt. How can the interference of Senators and members of Congress with the President in making his appointments be successfully checked if Government employes be permitted to "manage things" at home? Will not these Senators and members of Congress continue to turn heaven and earth to have men appointed who will serve, their own political nterest and ambition? Can Senators and members of Congress be trusted even as advisers so long as the temptation exists to favor only those men who will bum for their re-election? Will the fitness of an ap-plicant receive any consideration from a member of Congress, whose advice is asked, f that member thinks that some other applicant, who is not fit for the office, will "manage things" in his interest, while the capable applicant might not do so? The surest way to cut off this system of recipocal favoritism—the member of Co urging the appointment of a friend, and this friend working for said member's re-election —is to prohibit the Government officials from active wire-pulling and managing of local politics with the aid of the pat

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE PRESIDENT.

If Senator BLANK's Fourth-of-July address at Woodstock is subject to criticism as inap-propriate to the occasion, how much more so is that of ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIR, delivered on the same occasion? It was a time of all others to promote good feeling, and to avoid partisan and personal differences calculated to create dissension. Yet Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who is no longer a resident of the South, and spot. One gentleman arose and called for three cheers for the President and his policy, which were given with a will. "Even the resident of the meeting put himself right by publicly stating that he had entire confilence in President Hayes and his policy, and that it must be understood that Mr. CHAMexpression was also greeted by hearty cheers, and Mr. Chamberlain was rebuked a second It is notable that in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S

peech he referred to his own case in only two or three sentences, and devoted himself mainly to the consideration of Mr. PACKARD's grievances. Now, observation of the two men has shown that Mr. Patkard is better able to take care of himself than Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN; at all events, he did not find it ecessary to remove to the North just as soon as it became apparent that he could no longer hold office in Louisiana. Taking this view of the case, Mr. CHAMPERLAIN might better leave Mr. PACKARD to fight his own battles. It was apparent, however, from the personal spleen of his speech that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had his own case mainly in mind, and that what he conceives to his personal grievance prompted his unwar ranted and unworthy attack on the Presi dent. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's case was dis posed of by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, which was Republican in politics and the title of which was not disputed by anybody. The count of votes under the di rection of the Supreme Court resulted as HAMPTON .....

HAMPTON'S majority ...... 1, 134 

the popular vote in the State, CHAMARBLAIN did not, and it was unreasonable for the lat-ter to expect the former to keep him in office by bayonets. The reason for the difference was that many of the negroes and som white Republicans who voted for HAYES fo President voted for Hampton and agains CHAMBEBLAIN for Governor. CHAMBE wanted two counties thrown out in order to count himself in, but the Supreme Court though unanimously Republican in politics would not consent to it. There isn't much basis in this statement of the case for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S whine.

There is one thing, by the way, that Ex Gov. CHAMBERLAIN forgot to mention in his Woodstock speech, viz.: That there have been no political murderers in Louisiana and South Carolina since PACKARD and CHAMBEB-LAIN stepped aside, and that the negroes have not made any complaint of being mal-treated or abused in any way. Can he say s much for his own Adn

Speaking of the rumored desire of some body to annex more Mexican territory, Mr. BLAINE, in his Fourth-of-July oration, rein the Union to push such a project. said: The cons

that were lately slaveholding is a tremendous po-litical force, embodying almost one-half the Sen-ate of the United States, more than one-third of the House of Representatives, and about two-fifths of the aggregate Electoral College. The entire element is controlled by a small minority of the people of those States; it will be wielded in the future with the unity of despotism, and it aims at permanent domination in the Government of the ountry.

The interest of Missouri in any Mexican

annexation scheme is precisely the same as that of Kansas, Illinois, and Iowa, which bound her on three sides; Kentucky has the same interest as Indiana and Ohio; the Virginias have no more than Pennsylvania, and Maryland and Delaware the same as New Jersey; which amounts to saying that those so-called Southern States have not a particle of interest in extending our boundaries yond the Rio Grande any farther into Mexjoin. It would be as difficult for the Carolinas to give a reason for desiring more Mexican territory as for the New England States. Since the abolition of slavery and the suppression of the Rebellion, the Southern States have not exhibited the slightest desire for the annexation of any more Mexican "Greasers" to the Union. There is no "pecu liar institution" in existence requiring any farther spread of the area of slavery. The "South" would gain no strength by an acces sion of territory south of Arizona and Cal-

fornia. Hence they are more likely to op-

pose than advocate such a policy. Devont a Christian as he is, nothing can convince Mr. HENRY C. Bown that Heaven is of more importance than Woodstock, Conn. For years Bowan has operated with a view to sur-reptitiously obtaining free advertisements of his little one-horse town, and his demonstra-tion Wednesday was the result of prodigious tion Wednesday was the result of prodigious planning and much anxious thought. It made but little difference to this great Disciple whether his speakers were Democrats, Republicans, heretics, or Christians, so long as he got together men well emough known to insure a report of the speeches, and had they been alive he would have welcomed George Washington, Benedict Arnold, Marin Luther, and Tom Paine equally cordially, and left them to entertain each other, while he attended to the comfort of the Associated Press agent. Connecticut has developed some great men, but never did she try a match team until she invented Bowen and Barnum. vented Bowen and BARNUM.

The report now is that all the Democratic candidates for Speaker of the House will go down to the White Sulphur Springs gathering that is talked of for next month. — Exchange.

It isn't White Sulphur Springs they are going to. It is a springs of another sort, where the sulphur is eternal and smelleth unpleasantly warm. — Ohicago Tribane.

ago Tribine.

Those springs of another sort are already crowded with Republicans who claim a pre-emption right to the place. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

But those are the soreheads who, like the Boss of the springs, thought they could run the condemned to eternal stew.

Heraid, speaking of the unhealthiness of ington during the dog-day months, says:

ments, preparatory to the laying of aspha ment, and to the general upturning of the the repaying of the city. Furthermore, the snows of last winter, and the rains of the and summer, have left the clav soil a wet which is now exhaling the malaria under it ence of the hot sun. The marshes below th House are also a constant source of masma, blooms of the ailanthus trees have been excly offensive. The rash for quinine is likel haust the stocks in most of the retail drug It is fortunate that the extra session of C was not called to meet next Monday.

to create dissension. Yet Mr. Charberlain, "I can," said Henri Perratau, to the clergy-who is no longer a resident of the South, and who in fact resided there only so long as he could hold office, abused the occasion to make a personal arraignment of the President on account of his Southern policy. The offense was so pointed that the audience took occasion to rebuke the speaker on the spot. One gentleman arose and called for by a revolver whose action he was explaining to her. His wife was prostrated by the accident and PERREAU took her to the Tyrol Mountains One day he returned from a tour through the heighte, and remarked that his wife had fallen into a chasm. By her death he inherited £80, 000. When the jury returned a verdict of the condemnad to the property of the property guilty he was promptly condemn

Published in Constantinople, with every facility for receiving news, the Leaunt Herald managed to secure the-following information concerning the crossing of the Danube:

Without affirming it as a fact, we should not be surprised to learn that the Russians had attempted to cross the Danube at a point, let us say, between Silistria and Tchernavoda. If they did so, they were driven back, —for there were no Russians on this side of the Danube at 10 o'clock last night.

The Hereid is an English paper, but the thum of the censor is manifest in this stroke of en terprise.

There will be news of a terrible uprising in Lonoke, Ark., before long, and the whites will send great complaints of tyranny on the part of the blacks. A colored man was arrested, locked up, and lynched, and the lynchers are on a man-hunt for more colored people, who are arming in their own protection. In the collision proba-bly every black will be cleaned out, and a Commission will discover that the whites in self-protection were compelled to eradicate the other race, as they did at Napoleon, years ago.

W. B. ROBERTSON, Piscatorial Commi of Virginia, is not permitted to either fish or cut bait on his native soil. While inspecting streams lately, he and his party encamped at the foot of a hill, from the spex of which the chivalry rolled bowlders down upon the en-campment, fracturing the skull of one man and scaring the rest out.

Dr. Norron, in a recent speech before the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, accused Lake Michigan of being covered with potato-bugs. And the worst of it is, the Society, apparently sucked in by the statemen sympathetically with the lake.

A Western editor who has heard that GRANT eats with his knife indignantly asks if a man is "expected to eat with his fingers."

PERSONAL

Robeson desires to go to Congrese from

he Camden District.

Mr. G. F. Train informs a person world that he has determined to furnish an more opinions to the public through the press unless he is paid at Bohemian rates.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is going to Europe for the summer, and the passport issued to him by the State Department requests all persons to treat him with the consideration due his office.

The young woman who graduated at the head of a class of thirty-eight at Bates College, Lewiston. Me., this year, intends to become a physician. In addition to being a good scholar, she was an excellent gymnast.

Robert Dale Owen attended bir last

seance three weeks before his death, and was then informed that his mission was nearly ented, and that before the autumn leaves fell he would be among those in the spirit whom he longed to meet. Jesse Grant writes to a boy-friend that he has had a miserable time in London, where he has been required to attend banquets, make speeches,

J. Meredith Read, our Minister at Athens, is requested to rise and explain the official statement that the arms of the Venus of Milo have not been found. Thus TRIBURE at the time said the story was probably a hoax, and such it seems to have been.

At the Yale Commencement, one graduate publicly congratulated President Woolsey on his participation in the Fifth Avenue Conference, and its glorious outcome in the present political situation. Dr. Woolsey said: "I believe that that

Conference spoke the people's mind, and that is the reason of the success."

Two English authors have taken in hand Mrs. Hodgson's story, — "That Lass o' Lowrie's,—with a view to the stage. The drama is in four acts, and entitled "Liz." Mrs. Hodgson has been offered a share of the profits accruing from the production of the piece in England, on condition that she makes similar concessions to the playwrights should the work her accounted to the playwrights. she makes similar concessions to the playwrights should the work be successful on the American

Mr. H. W. Raymond has written an inter-Mr. H. W. Raymond has written an interesting letter for the Boston Globe on the Chicago Literary Club. He says that the word "dinner" in connection with the late banquet proved to be an ignis fatuus, for those who came with empty stomachs carried them home again. He reports, moreover, the proceedings at the banquet, giving brief synopses of the speeches, which is more than the Chicago papers were requested to do.

Mr. Sibley, the Librarian of Harvard College, has resigned after a service of twenty-one

Mr. Sibley, the Librarian of Harvard College, has resigned after a service of twenty-one years as chief and nine years as assistant. The position has been tendered Mr. Justin Winser, Superintendent of the Boston Public Library. The city authorities are making strenuous efforts to retain the services of Mr. Winser, and have offered to increase his salary to \$4,500 per annum, the sum offered by Harvard.

The copyright receipts of Mr. Motley from the Harpers amounted to \$80,000; those of Prof. Charles Anthon, \$100,000; those of the late Albert Barnes, \$75,000; and those of Marcius Wilson, on his series of school-readers, about \$200,000. The gains in the last two instances are not due solely to merits of anthorship, but to the

not due solely to merits of anthorship, but to the system of pashing text-books, which the Harpers were the first to organize. The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont blundered

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont blundered in a speech given at a banquet to Gen. Grant in London recently, when he said that Gen. Grant had never fought two battles on the anne day because there was no enemy left after the first. He had forgotten the Wilderness, and unnecessarily belittled the valor of his countrymen who fought on the other side. If the enemy had been as he represented them, Gen. Grant's victories would have been less glorious.

Col. Bob Ingersoil's "Review of His Reviewer" attracted a large and less to the Grant's victories.

Col. Bob Ingersoll's "Review of His Reviewers" attracted a large audience to the Gran Opera-House in San Francisco Wednesday week Every part of the house except the upper galler, was filled, fully 300 persons being seafed upon the stage. At the lowest estimate there were 2, 800 persons present who listened to the lecture. The Colonel spoke almost uninterruptedly from 8 o'clock until twenty minutes before Il o'clock. He defantly reiterated his anti-religious viewa and replied to the arguments of the clergy seriatim.

A riging author in England is Mrs. Annie Edwards, who should not be confounded with Amelia B. Edwards or M. Bethim Edwards, -writer' of an entirely different school. Mrs. Annie Edwards has written the following books, all of which have attained some celebrity: "Ought We to Visit Her?" "Archie Loveli"; "Stephen Lawrence, Ycoman"; "Susan Fielding"; "The Ordeal for Wires"; "Miss Forrester"; "Philip Enschiffe"; "Estelle"; "A Vagabond Heroine"; "Leah, a Woman of Fashion"; "A Point of Honor," and a The World's Verdict." It is reported that Mrs. Edwards is now engaged on a noval of surpassing interest, entitled "A Bine-Stocking," which will soon be published simultaneously in England and America. It is believed that the new work will add considerably to her reputations.

SPORTIN Base-Ball Gam

The Hartford Were the D Disastrous Outcome tempt to Bull

Detroit Tr

Hopeful Beats Gr Race at Bo BAS or yesterday was po torm which broke o

storm which broke of the crowd began to a the fence in the south about a hundred feet very easily. The gam day on account of the to play m Gncinnsti, the 17th and 18th of likely that the poster the 17th and 18th
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ST. LOUIS Mo., d
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the Hartfords was pr
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the Hartfords was who made an over The Browns carner good batting of De Force, and Blong double-baggers one

Force, s. s.... Battin, 3. b.... Remsen, c. f... Blong, p.... Dehlman, 1 b.. Bnrdoek, 2 b.... Holdsworth, c.f Start, 1 b...

Carey, s. s.... Ferguson, 3 b. York, l. f.... Total .... 

In its account of last Tuesday, in were the princip mentioned the fa showed lame. Six that the difficulty terday the injured On account of this Springfield. Masamext week, and, in is doubtful if he least three ments.

Boston, July 5. Mystic Park to-da Beason were trotte were matched for following is the st Great Westers.... In the second to beat 2:14. Sh paking 2:18%; 2 BAY CITY

Dyrnor, Mich. talk to-night amo meeting here over ing savertised to lion July 17, 18, a complete failus Baginaw refused to Circuit, which chie place, but see by Dester Paragrapher was a che close of the commencem in order, as they heir meeting or with the Bay Cit that week, belie the horses takif we hold certainly a total failure, a city but two exclusions, and the lished condition two to start. At better, and to-nitrock said that billity be declared aver the forego, and the meenter at the conditions of the cago, and the meenter at the meen

which close next NO RA Special EAST SAGINAN the summer med Park, advertised and the Associat definitely. Dernorr, Michael Defroit races opattendance with Ing and exciting closely conteste. The first race of \$700, divided portion. Seven Fredonis, N. Y. dith heats, the M., of Peoria, I first and third, and Time, 2:30; 2z. The 2:28 classianted. Six is \$1,000. The first of Seneca Palls, eixth heats, Lee second, winning.

2:17 and 2:34 cous entries, mones, including

ADRIAN, Mich r citizen, wh are ago as 3

ne is likely to ex-

can get rid of an obgo off, and the latter ne mountain, scenery ice." A few months ng with the details of MOHAM, mother-in-law was instantly killed in he was explaining to ated by the accident, the Tyrol Mountains, om a tour through the ant his wife had fallen at he inherited £40, sturned a verdict of

atinople, with every

wa, the Leant Herald.
following information of the Danube:

a fact. we should not be Russians had attempted oint, let us say, between If they did so, they see were no Russians on 10 o'clock last night.

sh paper, but the thumb in this stroke of any armore the stroke of any armore the stroke of any armore than the stroke of the stroke of

tyranny on the part of an was arrested, locked lynchers are on a man-sople, who are arming In the collision probacaned out, and a Com-t the whites in self-ed to eradicate the other

scatorial Commissioner tied to either fish or soil. While inspecting his party encamped at he apex of which the gradown upon the service. down upon the en-

cent speech before the atural History, accused g covered with potato-of it is, the Society, aphas heard that GRANT

ignantly asks if a man wais fingers." DNAL.

I Khode Island, is go-summer, and the passport o Department requests all the consideration due his

who graduated at the reight at Bates College, ar, intends to become a to being a good scholar,

n attended his last his death, and was then a was nearly ended, and leaves fell he would be whom he longed to meet. a boy-friend that he in London, where he has anquets, make speeches, ocracy, and be in every

or Minister at Athens, Explain the official state-venus of Mile have not ax af the time said the t, and such it seems to

cement, one graduate esident Woolsey on his Avenue Conference, and present political situa-"I believe that that de's mind, and that is

have taken in hand That Lass o' Lowrie's,— The drama is in four Mrs. Hodgson has been a secruting from the pro-cland, on condition that ons to the playwights usful on the American

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service of twenty-one pars as assistant. The Mr. Justin Winsor, Su-public Library. The streamons efforts to re-insor, and have offered 4.500 per annum, the

ierrepont blundered user to Gen. Grant in said that Gen. Grant is on the same day been the after the first. He sea, and unnecessarily untrymen who fought nemy had been as he rant's victories would

Review of His Re-sudience to the Gran sco Wednesday week cept the upper galler, as being seafed upon estimate there were listened to the lecture, minterruptedly from the es before 11 o'clock, anti-religious viewa-ents of the clergy as-

and is Mrs. Annie confounded with Aracian Edwards, —writer col. Mrs. Annie Edwards and Edw

SPORTING EVENTS.

Base-Ball Cames at St. Louis and Louisville Yesterday.

The Hartfords and Louisvilles Were the Defeated Clubs.

Disastrous Outcome of Saginaw's Attempt to Bulldoze Dexter Park.

Successful Termination of the Detroit Trotting Meeting.

Hopeful Beats Great Eastern in a Match Race at Boston --- Best Time, 2:18 3-4.

BASE-BALL.

The game between the Bostons and Chicagos set for yesterday was postponed by the terrible rainstorm which broke over the park about the time the crowd began to assemble. The wind caught the fence in the southwest corner and tore down about a hundred feet, which can be put up again very easily. The game could not be put over to today on account of the engagement of the Bostons to play in enciunati. They are due here again on the 17th and 18th of this month, and it is quite likely that the postponed game may be played off on the 16th (Monday), though no certainty exists as yet. The Chicagos left has night for Minnesota, to be gone a week. They open to-day at Winona. The next games in this city will be with the Hartfords Friday and Saturday next (July 13 and 14.) 2T. LOUIS VS. HARTFORD.

St. Louis, Mo. July 5.—Nichols' Hitle boy died very suddenly last night, and Blong did the pitching for the Browns against the Hartfords today, proving very effective. The run scored by the Hartfords was presented them by Dehl man, who made an over-throw to catch Cassidy at third. The Browns carned four of their six runs by the good batting of Dorgan, Clapp, McGearly, Croft, Force, and Blong, the three last-named making double-baggers cach in the last inning.

er. LOUIS.	T	B	B	2	*	
Dorgan, t. f. Clapp, c. McGeary 2 b Croft, 1 f Force, s. s. Battin, 3. b Remsen, c. f Blong, p.	54444	1 1 1 1 0 0 0	1	1 4 1 2 3 1 2 1	015002401	020100002
Dehlman, 1 b		ĭ	Õ	12	0	ĩ
Total.	37	6	11	27	13	6
Barforb. Barfock, 2 b Holdsworth, c.f Start, 1 b Carey, s Ferguson, 3 b York, 1, f Cassioy, r. f	4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	000001	0	2 0 16 0 1 1 1 6 0	0 5 3 0 1 1 1 1	1010100
Total	31	9	3	27	16	4

ed-St. Louis, 4; Hartford, 0.

LOUISVILLE-CINCINNATL

Struck out—Cummings, 1.
Two-base hits—Hail, Foley, Pike.
Left on bases—Souisville, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Out on files—Louisville, 7; Cincinnati, 13.
MUSKEGON, MICH.
Special Dispated in The Tribuna.
MUSKEGON, DEFOT, Mich., July 5.—Base-ball, July Fourth,—Muskegons, 39; Yates, of Grand Rapids, 6. The Yates hold the championship of Western Michigan. The Muskegons are after it blis year.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Indianapolis, 4; Te-

THE TURF.

BODING HOPELESSLY LAME. In its account of the 2:19 race at Dexter Park last Tuesday, in which Little Fred and Bodine were the principal contestants, THE TRIBUNE mentioned the fact that before the race Bodine showed lame. Since then it has been ascertained that the difficulty was in the off hind leg, and resterday the injured member was in a very bad state. On account of this, Bodine will not be shipped to Springfield. Mass., where he is entered to trot next week, and, in the opinion of good turfmen, it is doubtful if he will be able to trot a race for at least three menths, if at all.

BOSTON RACES.

BOSTON, July 5.—About 3,000 people were at Mystic Park to-day. The two best races of the season were stotted. Great Western and Hopeful were matched for \$1,000, best three in five. The following is the summary:

HODE 1. 2 1 2 2 7 100-2:22:22:25; 2:15%; 2:15%; 2:19%.

In the second race Lulu was matched for \$500 to beat 2:14. She trotted three heats and failed, making 2:184; 2:2184; 2:2119%.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW PAILURES. wed lame. Since then it has been asce

to beat 2:184, 22:184; 22:19%.

BAT CITY AND SAGINAW PAILURES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Definion, Mich., July 5.—There is considerable talk to-night among horsemen in attendance at the meeting here over the fact that the trutting meeting advertised to be given by the Saginaw Association July 17, 18, 19, and 20 is almost certain to be a camplete failure. It will be remembered that Saginaw refused to take a place in the Michigan Circuit, which closes with to-morrow's races at this place, but selected the dates already claimed by Dester Park, Chicago, for its meeting. There was a week intervening between the close of the Detroit meeting and in order, as they thought, to make the success of their meeting certain, the Saginaw men arranged with the Bay City track to give a meeting during that week, believing that, by reason of this, all the horses taking part in the Detroit meeting would certainly come to Saginaw. The result was a total failure, as of the entire programme at Bay City but two events filled,—the 2:50 and 2:30 classes,—and this in spite of the fact that the published conditions required but three to enter and two to start. At Saginaw things have not gone much better, and to-might the Secretary of the Saginaw track said that their meeting would in all probability be declared off. Horsemen generally are elated over the fallure of Saginaw to buildoze Chicago, and the most prominent ones will certainly enter at the meeting in your city, the entries to which close next week.

No RACES AT EAST SAGINAW.

which close next week.

NO RACES AT EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

East Saginaw. Mich., July 5.—The classes for the summer meeting of the East Saginaw Driving-Park, advertised for July 17 to 20, have not filled, and the Association has postponed the meeting indefinitely.

and the Association has postponed the meeting indefinitely.

THE DETROIT RACES.

Detroit races opened with sultry weather. A large
siting and exciting, the matches being uncommonly
closely contested and the time good.

The first race called was the 2:50 class for a purse
of \$700. divided into four prizes in the usual proportion. Seven horses started. Adele Clark, of
Fredonis, N. Y., took the second, fourth, and
fifth heats, thereby winning first money. Lady
M., of Peoria, Ill., took second money, and the
first and third heats. Capt. Sellick, of Clevelsand,
O., third, and George, of Peru, Ind., fourth.
Time, 2:30:2:30:2:32:2:31½; and 2:30½.

The 2:26 class was next trotted. The nurse was
\$1,000. The first money was won by Tom Keeler,
of Seneca Falls, N. Y., who took the fourth and
sixth heats, Lew Scott, of New Philadelphia, O.,
second, winning second and third heats: Scottand,
of Philadelphia, Pa., third, making the first heat,
and Allen, of Milwakee, Wis, fourth. The time
of the first heat was not taken owing to a false
start. The time of the other five heats was 2:26,
2:26½, 2:25, 2:27½, 2:30½.

The races close to morrow with contests in the
2:17 and 2:34 classes, for which there are numerons entries, many of them well known speedy
ones, including Rarus.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 5.—L. J. Traccy, a popular citizen, who came here from Chicago a few years ago as Mechanical Manager of the Illinois Company's Brass-Works, died last evening from the effects of a hemorrhage of several days' duration, supposed to have come from a ruptured artery in the head or throat. The remains go to Chicago to night.

Bostrons, July 5.—Prof. Casimir Lodreyt, a Prenchman of superior literary attainments, and author of many text-books and other publications, died vesterday.

Bastrinosz, July 5.—Mrs. Francis Preston Blair, both Michael of McGilvray, whom he found in the street. Young OBITUARY.

Laserno, Mich. July 4.—Hiram J. Kenfield died at Hastings on Friday last. He was an early settler, having built the first stone-bridge and the first court-house in the county, and was ejected the first Shoriff.

CRIME.

THREE HORSE-THIEVES HANGED

THREE HORSE-THIEVES HANGED.

Correspondence Omaka Heraid.

Rayle City, D. T., June 22.—When we came to this town yesterday afternoon everything seemed quiet and peaceful, but upon the ridge, a mile west of town, near a large pine tree, were the bodies of three young men with rhastly black-ened faces turned upward toward the clear blue sky, the ropes dangling from the limbs of the pine tree, and the deep cuts in their necks showing but too plainly how they died. During the day (the 20th) two or three men went out northwest from town to get some logs, and were surprised, when about four miles out, by people whom they supposed to be Indians, judging by the way they rode their horses. Being with an ox team the men left it and ran for the woods, and by taking a circuitous route came into Rapid nearly scared to death. A party of fitteen well-armed men immediately started out, and found, seven or eight miles out, three white men asleep, with four horses picketed near them. They surrounded them, covered them with their rifles, and awoke them. They were taken to town, and when examined confessed that the horses were stolen at Crook. They were placed in a log cabin for the night, but about 3 o'clock in the morning a band of twenty vigilants took them out, and when the people of the town arose there they were hanging dead, in plain sight of town. They were buried last evening. The following is to be their epitaph:

A. J. Alien.

Lous Curry, Jan. Hall.

Age 25 years.

Aged 29 years.

Horse THERVES BEWARD.

Here lies the body of Curry, Alen, and Hall.

Like other thieves, they had their rise, decilne, and fall;

United the complete they found a louely bed.

fall;
On you pine tree they hung till dead,
And here they found a lonely bed.

Then be a little cautious how you gobble horses up, For every horse you pick up here adds sorrow to your cup: We're bound to stop this business, or hang you to a man, For we're hemp and hands enough in town to swing the whole damn clan. AN INTREPID YOUTH.

AN INTREPID YOUTH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Will., July 3.—Last Sunday forenoon, at about 10 o'clock, a farmer named Johnson, living two miles southeast from town, noticed, when preparing to leave for church with his family, a rough-looking customer lying under some currant-bushes. Mr. Johnson suspected from the fellow's cantion that he was far more dangerous than be ordinary tramp, and gave instructions to his son Calvin, who is 19 years old, to fasten the doors, pull down the curtains. and watch for developments. After the family had been gone a short time, young Johnson heard a noise in his bedroom, and, going inside the room, waited at the foot of his bed, with revolver in hand, and, when the thief was climbing into the room through the window, told him to so away, or he would blow out his brains, but the daring burglar ran to and grappied with Caivin, grabbing hold of the weapon. Johnson pulled the trigger, and shot the prowher through the left hand, the builet nearly coming out at the top of his wrist. When this was done, he cried for mercy, and Calvin tied him to the bedstead with ropes. He was taken to town, and Dr. James extracted the bullet.

The trial took place Monday morning before ropes. He was taken to own, the tracted the bullet.

The trial took place Monday morning before Justice Slosson, in a crowded court-room, when it was learned that the villain's name was Lewis Hansen, and that he was of Norwegian parentage. The Judge sent him up for thirty days. Deputy-Marshal Mowers boarded the 1 o'clock Green Bay express, and started for Janesville, where he landed the prisoner in the County Jail.

SPRINGPHELD, ILL.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., July 5.—The Governor to-day pardoned Joseph Fisher, an old man convicted of horse-stealing in the December, 1866, term of the Madison County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years. He has been a baker there, and labored faithfully all that time, conducting himself well, so the Penitentiary officers recommended his pardon, and the Governor thinks he has atoned and earned elemency.

B. W. Feller, of Chicago, one of the parties now

he has atoned and earned clemency.

B. W. Fuller, of Chicago, one of the parties now in jail for perjury in tendering straw-bail for the Lincoln tomb-robbers, has been making a great effort lately to purchase bail. He paid \$50 to Mrs. Harriett C. Thomas, of 621 South Halisted street, Chicago, to go bail for him. She came here to-day for that purpose, but only swears she is worth \$8, 400, and is aiready on bond for \$5,000. Her bail was refused by the State's Attorney, who believes it to be another of the many straw bails offering, growing out of the tomb-robbery case.

MURDER AT REINBECK, IA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., July 3.—Murders in this State are becoming alarmingly frequent. On Sunday a gang of rowdies went to the quiet village of Reinbeck, Grandy County, with the evident intent of creating a disturbance. They gathered about the house of August Vroom, who keeps a quasi-tavern to accommodate travelers only. With his family were visiting Henry Mundt and wife. The roughs became so boistrous that Vroom ordered them became so boistrous that Vroom ordered them away, when one of them, Ed MicGuire, flourished a razor, and whetted it om his hand as he went out. When outside, they began to pelt the house with stones. Vroom and Mundt went out to drive them away, and were assailed by the gang. Mundt was knocked down and held by McEmery, while McGuire cat him on the left side with the razor, inflicting a wound which produced death in filteen minutes. The authorities were notified, and a posse of men soon effected the capture of the murierers.

CINCINATI, July 5.—A horrible crime has just been revealed in Lewis County, Ky. A man named Roberts, living on a farm a few miles from Vanceburg, had taken a white boy some 10 or 11 years old to raise. Last September the boy disappeared, and Roberts asserted that he had run away. Lately a colored boy in the employ of Roberts asserted that he had run away. Lately a colored boy in the employ of Roberts asserted that he had something to tell if protection were promised him, and, on receiving that guarantee, conducted them to the spot where the skeleton of the missing boy was found. Roberts was arrested and taken to Vanceburg jail, where he is guarded by a posse of forty men, but the citizens were organizing at last accounts, threatening to lynch him to-night. He is reported as a man guilty of other crimes, and the reason assumed for the murder of the boy is that he feared the boy would expose him to prosecution.

HORSE-THIEVES. Sr. Louis, July 5.—The Globe-Bemocraft special from Proceeds, Ark., says that Saturday last Deputy Sheriff White, with Dr. P. M. Millam and the Rev. F. Sanders as a posse, started in pursuit of James Thompson, a notorious horsethief. and the Rev. F. Manders as a posse, started in pursuit of James Thompson, a notroious horsethief. On the night of July 3 they reached the house of Thoog Lewis, about fifty miles from Prescott, the headquarters of thieves and outlaws from Terns, Louisiana, and Arkanasa, where they made inquiries for Thompson. A fight immediately ensued in a dark room, and the Rev. Mr. Sanders, one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in that section of the country, was killed at the first fire. Millam and White then riddled the murderer of Sanders with four loads of buckshot. The name of the man who killed Mr. Sanders is not given.

DEATH IN A ROW. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, .ll., July 4.—Yesterday Samuel Dychus had been drinking very hard all day, and was chus had been drinking very hard all day, and was very quarrelsome, having had several altercations. About 5 o'clock he went into the Senate saloon, as he said to fix up a difficulty with one Brooker; and said if it wasn't fixed up he would shoot him inside of fitteen minutes. In a few minutes a shot was heard, and the iumor spread that Dychus, while in a fuss, had been shed. A crowd assembled, and found him dead. Coroner Chemoweth was called, and impaneled a jury, who, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that Dychus came to his death during a scuffle at Brooker & McClure's saloon, by a pistol shot accidentally discharged by his own hand.

his own hand.

A DARK DEED.

WHERLING, W. Va., July 5.—An unknown man was found lying in a fence corner near Elm Grove, six miles from this city, thus morning, with his skull crushed and an ugly gash in the temple. The man was in a dying condition, and could give no account of himself. He was recognized as having passed through this city Tuesday with a horse and wagon, followed by a suapiclous looking character. The horse and wagon could not be found. It is supposed he was robbed and injured by persons following in his rear. No other clue to the perpetrators.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Nonpole, Va., July 5.—In a difficulty last night on the excursion-steamer Banks, between Dr. W. G. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon in the United State Navy, and a colored man named Brown, the former shot at Brown, slightly wounding him. The same bullet struck a colored woman, who was asleep at the time, and severely wounded her. Dr. Wilson was arrested and had a partial hearing before the Mayor, when he was committed for ten days to await the result of the woman's injuries.

Bell seized a piece of iron, and struck McGlivra on the head, inflicting injuries from which deat.

COINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Danvilles, Ill., July 5.—Detective Hall arrested Perrin Morris agre last evening for manufacturing and passing counterfeit silver half-dollars. At the time of his arrest he had quite a large amount of this bogus coin on his person. The officer then proceeded to the house of Marion Carter, who was with Morris when arrested, and found in the fire some amoulding tools and moids used by the counterfeiters.

EMBEZZLEMENT. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 5.—State Senator J. Henry Burch, arrested Tuesday evening under a writ of the District Court of East Baton Rouge, charged with embezslement of school funds, was to-day remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of East Baton Rouge. Burch sought release under habeas corpus, but failed. CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Captain of the steam-ship South Tyne, which was ashore near Fire Island, and souted off with the tide, lays all the blame on the pilot, in whose charge she was, who, he says, shortly after taking charge, went down into the cabin and fell asleep on a lounge. FATAL QUARREL. Carro, Ill., July 5.—At Forman, Ill., this morn-ing, Cud Wagner was shot and killed by one Burke-low. The wives of the parties had quarreled about

some hogs and chickens. The men took up the quarrel, with the result above stated. Burkelow is in custody, and will be sent here for safe keeping. A YOUTHFUL MURDERER. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—While George Igo, aged 6 years, was playing yesterday. Edward Dean, aged 13, approached him, pointed a pistol at him, and fired. The ball entered the body of the child, who died of his injuries. Dean was arrested.

DEATH OF A MURDERESS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 5.—Lizzle Cole, a gir who murdered her illegitimate child the night of its birth, to prevent discovery, June 29, died this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND SYMPHONY NIGHT. programme of the Summer Night Concert vening was, taken as a whole, the finest that as yet been produced. It may be laid to the past Fourth of July effects perhaps that the audience was not as large as it should have been, considering the programme that was offered. It was a rare treat, however, to

sha may rel been produced. It may no laid to the threatening swetches and to the part forms of all largest perithely that the andience was ford as largest the produced. It was a street, howers, the street of the period of the

BARNUM'S.

Notwithstanding the severe storm of yesterday afternoon and the damp weather of the evening, the Barnum show was largely attended at both performances. A street parade will be given this morning, starting from the grounds at 9 a. m. SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION. Columbus, O., July 5.—Preparations for the Fourth Annual Encampment of the Soldiers' National Reunion, Sept. 4 to 7 next, at Marietta, O., are actively going forward. A majority of the Ohio National Guard will be in camp at Marietta, and letters of inquiry indicate an average daily atand letters or induty indicate an average analyst-tendance of at least 25.000. Letters of acceptance have been received from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Kilpatrick, and Gen. Crook, and, so far as heard from, the Confederate side will be represented by Gen. Joseph R. Johnston, Gen. F. M. Cockrell, and Gen. Bradley Johnson.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 5.—Quite a change has taken place in two of the banking-houses of this city. The partnership hitherto existing in the Germanns Bank, under the firm name of Erlenborn & Goodtner, has been dissolved, and the business is now being carried on by Madden & Goodtner, in the building till lately occupied by the Mendota Bank. The latter has been discontinued, the Manager, Mr. George Price, retiring from business.

JIM BENNETT.

New York, July 5.—James Gordon Bennett's conrier, Albert Vogel, arrived here last night by the steamship St. Laurent. He has instructions to prepare Mr. Bennett's villa at Newport for the latter's immediate arrival. Fashionable gossip has it that a long-delayed wedding, in which Mr. Bennett will be one of the principals, will take place shortly after the latter's arrival in this country. He is expected in New York by the next steamer from Havre.

INDIANA PENSIONS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—Gen. Knedler took charge of the Pension Agency to-day, relieving Gen. Terrill. Mark Tilton, of Madison, and Hiram Iddings, of Fort Wayne, will turn over lists to him in a few days.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwaukes, July 5.—The new City Dishows the population of Milwaukee to be 13 THE WEATHER.

Unwelcome Return of the Irate and Unrelenting Storm-King.

A Wide Extent of Country Visited Twice Yesterday.

Water-Sponts Seen on the Lakes at Madison, Wis.

"Cloud-Spouts" High Overarch the Quaking City of Columbus, O.

AT HOME

Quaking City of Columbus, O.

AT HOME.

People got up yesterday morming saying that it was very hot. They got up rather earlier than usual in consequence of the heat, and were, as a rule, not good-tempered. By the time they had gotten inside their clothes the conclusion had been arrived at that the day was going to prove a regular swelterer, and that atowel would answer the necessary papose much better than a pocket-handker-chief. During the morning that invention of the enemy, known as the thermometer, mounted to a fabulous height, and it looked as if unbaked clay would be a rarety before evening.

But a change came o'er the spirit of the seene. The wind changed around to the noth, and, borne upon its wing great black masses of cloud, sailed down upon the city. Shortly after 3 o clock in the afternoon the storm culminated. Windows which had been opened to their fullest extent, that the gentle zephyr which didn't exist might find an entrance, were hastily slammed down, and over the great hotels and the residences roamed the industrious chambermaid, making all taut and saipshape against the approaching storm. The clouds grew blacker and more dense, and in hundreds of offices and stores the gas was lit, for it was impossible to read or to carry on work of any kind without the sid of artificial light. Then there came something which was not a zephyr, the ink-black clouds opened and poured down their streams upon the thirsity earth, and one of the liveliest atorms of the season was in full operation.

The storm was not of long duration, but while it lasted the wayfarer who had found a shelter stayed there. In haif an hour it had stopped raining, only to renew it shortly afterwards, but with diminished force. It spoiled the baseball game, however, and raised Chia around the circus. At the Twenty-third street grounds a hundred feet or so of the southwest fence was leveled with the ground, and the game was perforce, postponed. When the circus folks saw what was coming they took precautionary measures, such as were dic

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 5.—The residence of John
Roth was struck by lightning this morning, when
a terrific thunder-storm was raging in this city. The lightning entered through a calmney in an upper room, throwing several bricks across the room, and passed to a bed in which the oldest daughter was sleeping. Turning sharply to the right, it passed over a bed which, owing to the ex-clasive heat, was fortunately abandoned for the night by three children for a soom on the groundnight by three children for a room on the groundfloor, and passing out through a wall, it literally
shattered it like an exploding shell. Here it would
seem to have been divided, for the larger bolt
passed into the cistern by way of the piping,
which it neeted badly, and the other portion played around the adjoining room, knocking
off large quantities of plastering, and cutting the
latch like a fine saw, but rather irregularly. Entering the floor it passed down the back of the
kitchen stove, in which Mrs. Rich was kindling a
fire at the time. She was thrown violently backward, and received a severe shock, but was not
otherwise badly injured. From there it entered
the room where the children were sleeping on the
floor, and burst out the wall just by them. Strange
to say, not one of them was hurt. In all, the
lightning entered five rooms without seriously injuring any of the occupants.

MADISON, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Madison, Wis., July 5. - The weather from yes-Madison, Wis., July 5.—The weather from yesterday morning up till noon to-day was very warm, the thermometer ranging from 85 to 90 in the shade. At 1 o'clock to-day it stood at 90, when a storm rapidly approached from the northwest, clouds rolling up in intense backness, with livid lightning. At a quarter past 1 the thermometer had fallen 29 degrees—from 90 to 61—rain in the meantime falling in perfect sheets, with a strong west wind, which continued till nearly 3 o'clock, when the rain ceased, and apparently the storm was over, but in course of half an hour there passed over the cily a perfect cyclone, the wind coming from nearly a hundred different directions. Trees were broken down, fences scattered, and barns unroofed. One of Capt. Barne's steamers on Lake Monona was stripped of her upper-deck. Fortunately the was 1ying at her dock, and no one was hurt. Three different water-sponts twenty-five feet high were seen on Lake Monona, and two on Lake Rendots. The blow was of abort duration, and, as far as known, no serious damage was done.

SOUTH CHICAGO. SOUTH CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Exci.zwood, Ill., July 5.—The storm did some damage in the vicinity of the Rock Island carshops. A large number of windows in the shops were broken. At the store of Trustee Farrell, of Hyde Park, corner of State and Fifty-first streets, a window-sash was blown in with considerable damage, and a large door of his barn was torn from its hinges. The house of Peter Grant, on

ald street near Fifty-dust atreet, was given tring and his little girl 5 years old and by lightning and his base great production garmens being torn into shredd, and the under garments being core not as rettle a hot iron. The damage to the home is nominal. A grocery wagon belonging to J. J. Reisty was lifted from the street and thrown into the ditch. The Rev. Thomas Leyden was riding along in his buggy when the wind cancht and tore the cover into ribbone.

POTTSVILLE, PA. POTTSVILLE, PA.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

July 5. — A violent rain-storms
passed over the upperportion of Berks County this
evening, accompanied by fearful wind and half.

At Hamburg, Emanuel Church, the largest structure of the kind in that section, was unroofed.
Reports have been received of twelve barns being
being unroofed and several blown down and demolished. Schuylkill bridge was damaged, the
roof being blown off.

SIOUX CITY, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Sioux Crry, Ia., July 5.—The weather yesterds and to-day was intensely hot. The mercury wentup to 97 in the shade to-day, and 98 yesterday. There have been three cases of sunstroke this afternoon, none of which resulted fatally.

THE RECORD. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, July 5. 6:55a, m. 20.95 60 62 8. W., fresh. ... Fair.
11:18a, m. 20.88 83 79 Calm. ... Fair.
2:00p, m. 20.88 79 Calm. ... Fair. ... Cloudy,
3:53p, m. 20.94 65 100 N. briak. ... 60 Lt. rain.
2:00p, m. 20.90 60 60 58 F. gentle ... Clear.
10:18p, m. 20.88 68 95 85 F. fresh. ... 20 Clear.

Alpena. 30.02 63 N. gont.

Buffalo. 29.68 64 Calm.
Cheyeane 33.11 76 N. fresh.
Cheyeane 32.11 77 N. fresh.
Cheyeane 33.11 76 N. fresh.
Davenport 29.13 74 N. f. gent.
Davenport 29.13 81 N. f. gent.
Cheyeane 29.52 62 N. fresh.
Crand Haven 29.52 61 N. W. fresh.
Leavenworth 29.59 65 N. W. fresh.
Marquette 29.57 64 N. W. gent.
Milwauke 29.57 64 N. W. gent.
Milwauke 29.57 64 N. W. gent.
Omaha. 29.50 85 N. f. fresh.
Toledo. 29.56 17 W. fresh.
Tankton. 29.50 88 S. f. fresh.
Tankton. 29.50 88 S. f. fresh. Washington, July 6-1 a. m.—For the Lake Regions, tationary or higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from the north, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

RAILROADS.

LIVE-STOCK. There is a good prospect that the fight in regard to the live-stock shipments will soon be renewed again. It is claimed that the arrangement recently entered into by the St. Louis roads is not mainentered into by the St. Louis roads is not maintained at all, and that shippers still prefer to ship
via St. Louis because they can ret better terms.

The live-stock business of the Michigan Central
and Michigan Southern Railroads has greatly failen
off since the organization of the hive-stock pool,
and it is surprising that the managers of these
roads continue to adhere to an agreement which
does them no good, and a great deal of harm.
The Pennsylvania and Baltimore do thio
Railoads make more at this point, and
consequently they are greatly in tavor of keeping
up the present state of affairs. There are but two
ways in which this live-stock business can be eatisfactorily arranged. The pool must be made general, including St. Louis and all other Southwestern points, or the Chicago pool must be
terminated, so that the roads at this point can
compete for this business with the roads from other
points. Unless something is done to arrange this
matter on a satusfactory basis the Michigan Central
will go on the war-path.

NEW YORK, July 5.—E. S. Worcester, Secretary of the Lake Shore Road, furnishes the following official statement of the business for the six months ending June 30: Gross earnings for June, partly estimated, 36, 434, 200; operating expenses and taxes, \$4, 706, 000; net carnings, \$1, 725, 200; six months' interest on the funded debt, restal of leased lines, and dividend of Aug. I es guaranteed stock, \$1, 371, 000; batance, \$354, 200. Included in the operating expenses is the cost of steel rails substituted for iron. By reason of the destruction of the Ashtabuls bridge and heavy snow-storms in January and February, the traffic during those months fell off considerably. The road property has been fully maintained in all respects, and is in first-class condition. The Company has no floating debt or outstanding obligations that mature. LAKE SHORE.

EARNINGS.
The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad report The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad reports the following gross earnings for the month ending June 30, 1877: Freight, \$183, 797.11; passenger, \$50, 675.92; mail, \$8, 516.17; express, \$4, 559; miscellaneous, \$1, 583.90. Total, \$238, 123.16; corresponding period last year, \$238, 125.99. Increase, \$24, 997.11. First six months, 1877, \$1, 430, 933. 78; first six months, 1876, \$1, 417, 839.90. Increase, \$13, 093.88.

ITEMS. Mr. W. K. Ackerman, First Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, returned from Spring-field yesterday. The transfer of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad to the Illinois Central has been the object of his visit there. Hereafter this road will be known as the Springfield Branch of the Illinois Central. Mr. T. J. Hudson has been appointed Division Superintendent with headquarters at Springfield, Ill. The acquisition of this road easiles the Illinois Central to form another line to St. Louis if it should become necessary. The route would be over the Illinois Central to Clinton and from this point over the Wabash to St. Louis. This route would be five miles shorter than by the Alton.

Railway news will be very meagre until the railway officials are through celebrating the Fourth. It usnally takes them a week to finish the celebration, but this time they may get through a little sconer on account of the duil times and the recent reductions in salaries.

Mr. W. B. Strong, General Superintendent, and C. W. Smith, General Preight Agent, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, are still in the West, and are not expected back until the middle of next week.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, July 5.—Another terrific rain-BLOOMINGTON. July 5.—Another terrific rainstorm swept over McLean County this evening, deluging the county with a cataract of rain hurled by swift gusts of wind, which has done great damage to crops of all kinds. Farmers are now cutting ryc, much of which has to-day been drenched in the shock. Corn is high enough to suffer seriously from breakage of staiks, and wheat, oats, grass, and fax are badly lodged, also in low bloces where the drainare is unperfect, water has been standing for weeks preventing cultivation until it will take weeks to take possession. In the western part of the county, and the rolling and bluffy lands along the Mackinaw, crops are very vigorous. Gen. Gradly, who has resided here forty-five years, reports that, on Tuesday, he rode thirty miles in northwestern McLean, going north and thence east from Danvers. He believes that corn will average three-quarters of a crop, and that all grains and grass are the finest he ever saw.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuse.

Monus, Ill., July 5.—We had a very heavy shower this morning, and again this afternoon. The water has poured down so that it leaves the farmers completely discouraged, and very many fields are afterly ruined. The amount of lightning which accompanies the showers this year is very remarkable.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bratnice, Gage Co., Neb., July 5.—Corn is of all heights, from three inches to three feet, and looks well gengrally; not all cultivated over twice.

Oats and wheat would be an abundant crop could we have a few days of dry weather. Nearly all the hoppers dued early in the scason. Farms are rapidly changing hands at from \$20 to \$40 per acre.

To the Reside of The Prinns.

West Gnove, Davis Co., 1s., July 1.—Wheat, little sown, but excellent. Meadows were never better. Oats drowned out on level land, good on rolling. Corn backward; level land in bad condition. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

To the Editor of The Pribune

NEW YORK, July 5.—Mme. Papp nheim and Franz Remmertz, together with several sangerfest societies, will leave here in a few days to particle pate in the great musical festival at Louisville, July 10 to 13. Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg will send strong delegations. BENNINGTON, Vt., July 5.—President Hayes, his Cabinet, and Vice-President Wheeler have accepted invitations to attend the Vermont Centennial.

Turkish Military Titles.

Turkish Military Titles.

Pall Mall Gaselle.

The appellations of the several grades in the Turkish army are so strange to the ordinary European ear that the following list of both the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of the service, with their English equivalents, may be useful for reference.

Among the general officers are included the Serdar Ekrem, or commandér-in-chief, an appointment which is only made when the army is in the field; the Mushir, or Field-Marshal; the Ferik, or Lieutenant-General; and the Liva, or Major-General. All officers of any of these ranks also bear the title of Pashs. The field officers are the Miri Alaj, or Colonel; the Kaimakan, or Lieutenant-Colonel,—both with the title of Bey; the Alaj Emini, or Major; and the Bim-Bachi, or Battalion Commander.

The regimental officers are the Kolagusi, or Which closed in Laporte to-day, the Active Hose

he following grades: The Beat-Tehanah, recent-Major; the Sira Tahanah, or Serthe Ou-Bacht, or Corporal; and the Ermini, or Ountermater Sergent

geant; the Ou-Bachi, or Corporal; and the Buljuk Ermini, or Quartermaster-Sergean Finally, the rank and lie have the following cracies: Nefer, or private; Meahter, or muscian; and Sakka, or water-carrier. CASUALTIES. A TRAMP'S VITALITY.
Dispatch to Mess Pork World.
ELKIRA. N. Y., July 3.—An accident stite

Rights N. Y., July 2.—An accident stiended with the smost extraordinary circumstances occurred on the Northern Central Railway, near Troy, Fa., Sunday right. A tramp named James M. Bowers was walking on the track toward that place. Being tired and hungry, he sat down by the side of the railroad and fell saleep. When he awoke he attempted to get up, out, as he said when discovered, found that he could not use his legs. He had thrown them across the rail in his sicep, and a train had rul over them. One was nearly severed below the knee, and the other was broken. No train was, in sight, nor had he heard the noise of any train passing. He took his knife from his pocket, and cut the skin and fesh that still held his one leg, severing it entirely. He says he lay there unable to move, wholly conscious and suffering the most intense agony, for at least an hour. Finally he heard a train approaching. He had a match in his pocket and a newspaper. He lighted the paper when the train came in sight, and signaled by waving it. The engineer saw the light, and stooped the train. Bowers was taken on board, and carried to Troy. He never lost consciousness, and, when a doctor was summoned, who pronounced another amputation of the severed leg necessary, Bowers refused to take finy ansesthetic, and coolly subjected himself to that operation and to the setting of the bones in his broken leg. He was removed; to the County-House, and it is thought be will recover.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENTS.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LaSalle, Ill., July 5:—George, about 10 years of age, son of George Grant, of this city, was firing a little cannon last evening, when, in consequence of the recoil of the gun, the charge took effect in the calf of his leg, badly lacerating the flesh and fracturing one of the bones.

In the Village of Tonics, yesterday, a man by the name of Scott had his right hand blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINETON. Ill., July 5.—Peter Rupert, a German boy, aged 15, met with a fearful accident to-day. A large boy threw at him a torpedo explosive, which was surrounded by a shell of alabaster. Rupert, to shield himself, caught the torpedo in his hands, when it exploded, tearing off one finger, mutilating the thumb and several other fingers, and burning him so dreadfully that he is in a critical condition.

EXTRAORDINARY HORROR.

EXTRAORDINARY HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Dubuque, Ia., July 5.—A most horrible accident occurred this morning about 9 o'clock in this city. Two men named Horan and Kelly were engaged in cleaning a vaoit for Tom Connolly, and had sunk a shaft adjoining the vault. Hofan had tapped the vault, when the filth and poisonous gases came pouring in, and completely covered him. His companion, Kelly, immediately went to his assistance, but was also rendered helpleas, and fell into the filth. Another man, Charles Davis, a carpenter, immediately started down, and succeeded in getting boid of the foot of one man, but had to relinquish his hold, and be drawn out, which was done just in time to save him. Grappling hooks were brought, but it was only after the free use of disinfectants that they succeeded in getting the bodies.

BUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 5.—George Michiel nick, residing in this city, was run over by the care near the St. Paul & Pacific depot last evening and Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WILKESBARKE, Pa., July 5.—Shortly after midnight this morning the up train ran over a young man name d Herman Fry, who was returning from a caronse at a Fourth-of-July picaic, but the accident was not discovered until the down train struck the body, manyling it to pieces.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Thomas Cary, a tramp glass-blower in search of work, was run over and killed near this city last night on the Bee-Line. It is supposed he was drunk.

A WASHED-OUT CULVERT. A. WASHED-OUT CULVERT.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5. —Passenger train No. 6 on the Cleveland. Columbus. Cincinnati & Induanapolis Railway, from Columbus to Cleveland, was wrecked at Gallon, O., at 4:30 this afternoon. The heavy rains of to-day had washed away a culvert, which was discovered by the engineer, William L. Needham, of this city, too late to avoid the accident. He reversed the engine, jumped to the ground, and was instantly killed by the baggage-car falling upon him. The freman remained on the engine, and escaped with only a few severe braises. Conductor Burgess and several passengers were quite badly bruised, but no serious lajurous are reported. Mr. Needham was one of the oldest engineers in the service of the company, and

ACCIDENTS AT OMAHA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMARA, Nob., July 5.—Last night William Kelley was fatally injured by the explosion of a small cannon. One of the pieces hit him on the right side of the head, shattering his cheek, demolish-ing his eye, and fracturing his skull in a terrible

manner.

Adam Johnson's boy had his right leg very nearly torn off at the knee while trying to get into a wagon, in the wheel of which the leg was caught. The limb was amputated, but the victim is not expected to live.

DROWNED. DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

OSHKOSE, Wis., July 5.—The body of Peter Johnson, an insurance agent, was found floating in the river to-day. On Monday night he jumped off a train by mistake, when on the bridge, and went through, at was drowned.

CANDER, Me., July 5.—Alphonso Thayer and William Ferry, of Rochester, were drowned in Penobscot Bay to-day. The boat was capsized by a sword fish they were endeavoring to capture.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY. COLUMNDS, O., July S.—It has transpired that the body of the man killed on the Bee Line on Saturday night, and which was mentioned in these dispatches as having been identified as that of Aaron Winter, of Kirkwille, O., was not that of Winter, who returned home on Tuesday last on the same train with parties who had supposed they had identified his dead body.

SUNSTROKE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLEOMINGTON, Ill., July 5.—A 2-vent-old son of J. Krauser was almost instantly killed to-day by sunstroke, and several cases of prostration from solar heat are reported.

FATAL EXPLOSION. PATAL EXPLOSION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—At Kingston Bill,
last night, an old brass cannon, used in firing salutes,
was prematurely discharged, killing Waiter Waite
and seriously injuring Charles Aldrick, —Aldrich,
and an old colored man named Lum Rhodes. Mr.
Adams also had an eye badly injured.

EVIDENTLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Springrikin, Ill., July 5.—The State Auditor to-day received from the Fourth National Bank of New York notice of protest for the non-payment of the July interest on registered bonds issued by the Town of Oswego, Kendail County, in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Railroad. Evidently the State registration is regarded as an indorsement. SECRETARY M'CRARY.

SCHEIARI M CHARI.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. July 5.—The Secretary of War arrived here this morning unannounced. He is a guest of Gen. Pope, and peremptorily declines any public reception. The officers and ladies of the fort, with many citizens of Leavenworth, paid their respects to him at Gen. Pope's elegant home during the reception. He leaves here this aftermoon.

SUICIDE.

Level Rock. July 5.—The body of a young man named William Baker, who has been employed at linear restaurant in this city, was taken from the river to-day. He is supposed to have committed snicide. He came here from Illinois with a brother and eitser about three months ago. His brother states that he is the aixth one of the family that has snicided.

FIRES

AT CHENTER, PA.

GOSHEN, N. J., July 5.—The larger portion the business centre of the lower village of Che in Orange County, at the Eric Railway depot, burned this morning. The principal sufferess G. W. Clark, butcher; J. G. Kerner, noote shoes, and N. S. Thesspeon, drags. The is aggregate \$50,000 or \$75,000; partially insur-

AT WOLFBORO, N. H.
WOLFBORO, N. H., July 5.—Yesterday
steam tannery owned and worked by Moses
ney & Co., was burned, with the buildings
nected therewith; also a large barn and
Little of the stock of leather was saved.
\$25,000; insured.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debroate and painful diseases oured with cine. Slectric Belts and other appliance them, andhow to distinguish the genuit apartous. Book, with full particulars, it was the supplier of the sup

To preserve your teeth and keep your grahealthy condition, you should use BEK.
GOLDEN DENTILAYE. It is for sale by all

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNITED STATES

THE BONDS are redecemble after 50 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local number of the Control of the

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APP LICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Esson, Chicago, Chechnati, New Orienas, New York, Palladelphig, St. Louis, and Sa Francisco, and by the craits, The applications must apocity the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post-biffice address of the person to whom the bonds shall

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin a the Treasurer of the Inited States at Washington, of Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Roston, Chicanati, New Orisana, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchanging New York, or to at her of the undersigned.

AUGUST BR. MONT & CO., New York.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York.
PIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY

JUNE 14, 1877. GUARANTERD SPECULATION

FIRE INSURANCE PATROL.

Insurance business in the city, shall have use right per represented as such meeting, and shall be estimated one vote.

A majority of the whole authors or represented have power to decide upon the quickloss of assets the Fire Fatrol herdinbefore measurements of the maximum amount of the maximum amount of the maximum amount of the measurement of the which amount shall in occase exceed a percentation which amount shall in occase exceed a percentation the aggregate of premiums returned as received amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary provided in Sec. 3 of this act, and the whole of amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to asset the companies. Organizations, Corporations, Associations, and persons who amount of the person of the several amounts of premiums for Fire Insurance delity, as hereinafter provided, and such association and the continuous process of the control of the several amounts of premiums returned as received and the control of the contr hermins.
In conforming with the provisions of fac. 2, above the conforming with the provisions of fac. 2, above quoted, of an act estitude. An act to enable Boardack Underwriters inconjourated by or under the laws of the State of Illinois, to establish and maintain a Pire Patrol. passed blarch 28, 1674, a meeting of faction interested will be yeld at the office of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, No. 137 Labalteral, Rooms 3 and 4, on Montay, 319 16, 1877, at 3 of clock p. in.

ALPRED WHIGHT, Secretary.

Pull superfashioned. \$1.50 half dozen, or 250 or pair. 173 Kast Madison-st.

ADVERTISING.

**ADVERTISERS** 

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup children while teething. It cares dysenters diarrhos, wind colic, and regulates the bowe PINANCIAL

4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUND-RD LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in accommissions as stated below. AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERS STOCK will be paid by cheek, issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indered, at the offices of the fressurer and Assistant Treasurs of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 / 300 | 310,000, 35,000, and \$10,000.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money must accommany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS. THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in hen of coin, United States noces of trafts on Rew York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

OP NEW YORK, N. Y. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

\$400 invested by us in 60 days Straidles have made \$2.000. \$700 have prid \$1,700 in 30 days. We demanted all 900 have prid \$1,700 in 30 days. We demanted all 900 have prid in made. Betweene given. Correspondence solidited, w. F. HO BINELL & OD. W. F. HO BINELL & OD. T. F.-O. BOX 2, \$13. NOTICE

NOTICE. Section 2. In the mouth of July of each year, there shall be held a meeting of sain Board of Underwelters, of which for days previous notice shall be insected in at least one daily nevapaper published in the city where said Board of Underwriters is located, at which mesting each insurance Company, Corporation, Ascellation, Underwriter, Agent person or persons doing a Five Insurance Dusiness in the city, shall have the right to be corresponded at such meeting, and shall be estilled to

HALF HOSE Keep's English Half-Hose.

Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the Kellogg's Lists

Keep's Palent Partly Made Dress Shirt The very best, of for \$0; can be finished by one component to seen a straight seam. East usual cost saved. 273 East Maddeun-sh.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

no Demand from the Country

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet---Hogs Steady---Provisions Pirmer.

n Easier, but Is Strengthened by

Stocks of Wheat and Corn in Sight

## FINANCIAL.

The banks are having a growing demand from the country banks for advances. This comes mainly from the region south of this city where the farmers are harvesting. The banks litere have to extend accommodations to customers who need funds for the expenses of harvesting, and to country merchants, who cannot collect from the farmers while the crops are being taken in. In other respects the coan market remains in about the same condition is before. The sufply of negotiable paper is insufficient to meet the demand. The counter remactions were active, as is usually the asses after a holiday. Rates of discount were 80, 10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street the usual variations on bank notes were made. New York exchange was sold between sanks at 500,75c per \$1,000 premium.
The clearings were \$3,800,000.

OUR FORRIGH TRADE FOR BLEVEN MONTES.
The returns of the foreign trade of this country or Mayshow the same encouraging increase of

May show the same encouraging increase of ports as was to be seen in the figures of April d March. The imports for these months com-re as follows with those of the same months last 1877. .\$ 45,400,000 \$ 87,700,000 .. 42,600,000 \$6,200,000 .. 47,100,000 44,400,000

.\$135,100,000 \$118,900,00 is movement and the similar one that has been y noticed in England are taken in both counto show that the worst period of the comial depression is over. The total imports for were \$46, 296, 257, an increase of \$7, 852, 780 May, 1876. The total exports for the same the were \$58, 610, 566 in 1877, and \$51, 486, 383 were \$58, 610, 566 in 1877, and \$51, 486, 383
76. For the eleven months up to June 1 the imports were \$442, 220, 503 in 1877, and 462, 826 in 1876. The total exports \$608, 552, 596 in 1877, and \$544, 602, 299
76. The excess of exports over imports on eleven months' business was \$168, 400, 000; surplus for the corresponding period of 1876 \$103, 000, 000. The specie movement has peculiar. The export was nearly the same in years: \$49, 135, 967 in 1877, and \$50, 253, 866, imports increased from \$14, 683, 387 in 1876, 223, 344 in 1877. This shows a net export in \$9,912, 623 against one of \$35, 570, 479 in

BOYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. I BOTAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insurance Superintendent of New York has
ked the authorization of the Royal Cafadian
Insurance Company to do business in that

The examination made in Montreal showed
books and accounts to be in perfect order, and
officers and Directors to be actuated by motives
the most unquestioned honesty, but the capital
found to be impaired \$520,000 The laws of
instal leave the Superintendent, he says no State leave the Superintendent, he says, no retion under such circumstances but to revoke ertificate. But, on the other hand, the Composition of that its basiness in this country is insendent of that in Canada, and that it has in a York a surplus of \$360, 487. 19 over liability.

e officers of the lilinois Central state that that per has no floating debt; that it has \$125, cash on deposit in banks; that the mortgage are \$10,542,000; that the first-mortgage is that mature are \$2,500,000 of 6 per cent ency bonds falling due in 1890. They are sed by 300,000 acres of land and \$600,000 of contracts. The Managers expect that the of the thirteen years remaining before may will find them able to pay these bonds.

will find them able to pay these bonds. IEECANTILE FAILURES IN NEW YORK. IT we were thirty-two failures in New York in The assets were \$600, 492; the Habilities, 4,435. A number of assignments, adjudication hankruptcy, etc., increased the aggregato ties to \$2,500,000. The number of failures bont the same as in May, but the liabilities of ents in June were 25 per cent. greater than preceding month.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

The progress of the railroad bridge across the Hadson at Poughkeepsie is a matter of great interest to the West, as this bridge will be a new link in its connections with the East. On Saturday last the second caleson was towed into position, and the third was to have been launched early this week.

\*\*ALTIMORE & OHIO.\*\*

BALTIMORE & OHIO. The Baltimore American of Saturday says that on the Baltimore Stock Board on that day Baltimore & Ohio shares showed more firmness, 160 shares selling at 93/931/2, and closing at 93/4 bid, 93/4 asked.

LIPE-INSURANCE REPOBMS.

LIPE-INSURANCE REPORMS.

Acce Port Times.

It is evident that the life-insurance companies doing business in this State will have very soon to submit to a more exacting standard of valuation than has hitherto been applied by the Albany Department. In regard to the appraisal of assets but one rule is compatible with safety. The lowest valuation should always be accepted as the nearest approximation to the truth. In the present condition of business, and with the uncertainty which attaches to the value of real estate, no prudent capitalist would conceal from himself the losses he has experienced or the risks he must be prepared to encounter. He would at once write of his losses, and to some extent provide for remaining risks. The same method should be followed by the managers of life companies; and a duty of the State Department is to subject them rigidly to this ordeal. It might entail the downfall of more than one company, but even that would be preferable to the deception, whose latest illustration has just been brought to light at Hartford. Still more important as regards the solvency of life-insurance is the substitution of a 4 per cent valuation for the 4% per cent which is prescribed by the New York law. Our companies, or most of them, have employed the lower rate in their calculations; that rate has been officially adopted in Massachusetts; and the public interest requires its adoption by the Kowy York Department in its investigation of the company's affairs. The change would probably occasion trepidation in some quarters, but it should be made nevertheless.

casion trepidation in some quarters, but it should be made nevertheless.

THE PLAN OF RESUMPTION.

There is a good deal of force in the objections made by the Boston Commercial Bulletin to the plan of resumption now in favor. To sell bonds for gold, accumulate \$100,000,000 or more of the precious metal for the 1st of January, 1879, and then exchange the gold for legal tenders, is an absard circumiocution by which to manage the substitution of interest-bearing bonds for the outstanding greenbacks. The Bulletin recalls the fact that the greenbacks were exchangeable by the original law under which they were issued for United States 6-per-cent twenty-year bonds, and advocates that the exchangeability of the greenback but that the bond be made a thirty-year 4-per-cent bond.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE SYSTEM.

The clearings of the San Francisco banks, through the Clearing House of that city, average \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a week. Formerly coin was hauled day by day from one bank to another to make good the obligation of the banks to each other, but under the Clearing-House system less than \$1,000 in money is required to transact exchanges amounting to \$300,000. As the Bulletin says:

"Paying-tellers are no longer kept for hours after the closing of the banks to make accounts square. Everything of the sort is now adjusted in the Clearing-House, and there is the experience of fifteen Expert accountants to show that the balance are atterly ont of the question. The expenses of conducting the institution are so small that the mere abrasion in heading the coin ander the old system would probably obver it."

\*\*TAPPESE FINANCES.\*\*

coling the coin under the old system would shably over it."

JAPANESE PINANCES.

The Japanese Government is now issuing paper ney, according to the Japan Gazette, at the rate \$3,000,000 a month. The Government debt is lared by the Alebono Shinbun to be much after than hitherto admitted, and to amount to less than about \$141,224,600. The paper say after the proper sey after the given as 49,768,700 year—the year, roughly, equivalent to the American gold ar. The home debt is 40,714,800 year, and the sign debt 14,145,100 year.

MENUTORIE JULY DIVIDENDE.

Advisord and interest payments by insurcompanies, national banks, railroads, New totate, the United States, etc., due in July in York amount to \$00,301,783. On United a honds there is due \$26,978,255; on State a, \$2,572,647; on national bank shares, \$1,005; on railway stocks and bonds, \$16,658,.

160; on fire-insurance stocks, \$287,000; and on miscellaneous shares, \$1,376,096.

miscellaneous shares, \$1,376,096.

The American Mining & Stock Exchange will hold a special meeting on Saturday to take action on the proposed consolidation with the New York Mining Board. If definite and favorable action is taken, as is expected, the two Boards will immediately unite under one management, assuming the name of the New York Mining Exchange.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 10446-1054 in greenbacks. Gold was 104 % 106 % in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95 % 395 cents on the dollar

POREIGN EXCHANGE.
Sixty days.

\$1394
\$1394
\$1394
\$27

United States 6s of '81
U. S. 5-30s of '85—January and July.
U. S. 5-30s of '85—January and July.
U. S. 5-30s of '85—January and July.
United States new '8s of '81
United States new '8s of '81
United States new '8s of '81

· And Interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 5.—Gold steady; 1054. Borrowing rates, 1462. Loans were also made fat. Silver at London unchanged. Bere silver bars 1244 in greenbacks and 11814 in gold. Silver coin the discount. Governments quiet and firm.
Railroad bonds active, with slight changes
forthwestern consols, gold coupon, advanced to

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

1113 New 456

1039 10 40

1090 Coupons

1124 Currency Conpons, '81..... New Coupons, '67.... Coupons, '68.... New 5s.... Coupons, 68. 1124 Currency
New 38. 1176
New 38. 1176
New 38. 1176
New 38. 1176
Quickeliver. 1195 C. C. C. & L.
Pacific Mail. 1196 Rock Island
Mariposa. 116 St. Paul. 1197
Mariposa preferred. 116 Rock Island
Mariposa preferred. 116 Rock Island
Mariposa preferred. 117
Mariposa preferred. 118
Mariposa preferred. 118
Meriposa preferred. 119
Mariposa preferred. 119
Mariposa preferred. 129
Mariposa preferred. 138
Michigan Central. 41
Panama. 25
Michigan Central. 41
Panama. 25
Union Pacific, stock 65
Union Pacific bonds
Union Pacific and Virginia, old. 43
Virginia, old. 43
PRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
July-6.—The foliatest quotations at the Stock Boar latest quetations at the Stock Board to-day:
Alpha 11% Justice 5%
Belcher 5 Kentucky 4%
Best & Belcher 20% Leopard 11%
Bullion 6% Mexican 10%
Consolidated Virginia 24
California 23%
Colfornia 24%
Colfornia 25%
Co

England has increased £122,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 42% per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to day is £100,000. Pants, July 5.—Rentes, 107f 35c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recor Thursday, July 5:

Thursday, July 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe et, 303 ft w of California av, s f 25 ft to Barry Point road, dated July 5.

It to Barry Point road, dated July 5.

A look of the first section of the

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city uuring the seventy-two hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time

Receipts. Shipments. 1877. 1878. | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870

that so much corn has arrived in England lately out of condition as to make operators chary about handling it. This check to speculation has resulted in the duliness noted recently; but they will soon begin to receive corn that can be stored, and then a reaction is looked for, as corn is now being largely consumed in the British Isles, and the stoppage of Danubian supplies will be felt more than now. The crop in the

which some people call "legitimate," by which they probably mean that which tends to forward the property to the consumer. There was some buying of pork for shipment, and a fair quantity of corn was contracted to go forward, with two small cargoes of wheat. The receipts above noted are large, but they include the movement of two days, in addition to that of the usual holiday.

The dry-goods market was devoid of new features. There was a light movement in staple and seasonable goods at firm prices. Groceries were quoted quiet, with prices ruling steady for most goods in the list. Owing to a temporary lull in the demand, there was an easier feeling in sugars, but increased activity and higher prices for the ensuing week are predicted. Coffees were strong, and rice also was very firm. In the dried-fruit market no important changes were developed. Prunes were again very firm, and seemed in a fair way to go higher. A firmer market for apples was also reported. Layer raisins were quoted lower. The sish market was firm, both for lake and salt water cured. New mackerel are higher, in response to an advance in the East. No changes were apparent in the position of the butter and cheese markets. Leather was quoted dril and steady. Bagging, tobacco, teas, coal, and wood were unchanged. Oils were quiet and steady.

Lumber in cargo was fairly active, and piece stuff was a shade firmer, while other grades were steady. At the yards a moderate business was done in filling orders from the interior. Drugs and chemicals were in only fair demand at unchanged prices. Wool was active and higher, owing to moderate offerings, and in sympathy with interior markets. Broom-corn, sait, and hifees were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and little better than nominal. Hay was quiet and steady. Potatoes were duil and weak under large offerings. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry, prices being easier under increased receipts.

Lake freights were active, and firm, on the basis

under increased receipts.

Lake freights were active, and firm, on the basis of 14@2c for corn to Buffalo, the outside being for steamers, and small sailing vessels. Room was engaged for 20,000 be wheat and 270,000 be corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs; to New York, and 35c to Boston and New Forland, explaints. and New England points. Rates on boxed meat were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The trade is indebted to Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, for the following statement of wheat and corn in sight last Saturday. Most of the figures are official, and the rest are close estimates:

Corn, bu. 2, 644, 198 29, 672 989, 965 2:8, 879 1, 211, 621 13, 000 4, 000 75, 857 140, 000 910, 471 800, 000 212, 416 234, 205 68, 360 115, 000 7, 500 55, 000 1, 303, 928 179, 470 68, 497 124, 386 1,098,490 40,005 249,138 715,000 .2, 851, 744 .3, 263, 354 .8, 645, 191 .4, 265, 472 .4, 870, 008

POREIGN GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs July 5, 1877; A. J. Latham, 525 tone salt: Lyon & Healy, 2 cases musical in struments; Fowler Bros. 1, 099 sacks salt, Schwelt-zer & Beer, 37 pkgs toys. Amount collected,

PROVISIONS. more records to when the most and nim. I never was some inquiry for pork for shipment; otherwise the trading was for future, and chiefly for next month. Hogs were in fair supply and steady in price, while Liverpool was quoted easier on lard and meats; but there was not much product offered, and buyers were obliged to bid up to fill their orders, which were chiefly for next month's delivery.

The number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates mentioned, according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns turnished to the Cincinnati Price Cur-

packing returns turnsment to the Cancinnac Proc of real, are as follows, at the undermentioned places:

| 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877 1878. 59,300 690,000 138,000 46,000 10,503 81,435

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair local demand, with some inquiry for shipment, and firm at full former rates, exgept on the poorer grades, which are quoted dull. Sales were reported of 225 bris winters at \$8,7569,00 spor spring superdues at \$3,124; and 200 bris pre flour on private terms. Total, 1,385 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$8,0098,25; medium do, \$8,0088,25; common do, \$8,7567.00; choice Minnesota spring, \$8,5069,25; medium do, \$7,7568,25; choice patents, \$8,5069,75; medium do, \$7,7568,25; common do, \$8,0088,75; choice family flour (spring), \$7,5067,75; medium do, \$7,0087,25; spring extras, \$8,5067,75; medium do, \$7,0087,25; spring extras, \$8,5068,75; choice spring superfines, \$4,7568,25; medium do, \$4,2564,75. Hye flour, \$4,5064,75. Spring extras, \$8,5068, \$1,506,50; choice spring at \$1,2561,50 per ton on track, and \$11,50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$17,50 per ton free on board cars.

FERD—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17,00 per ton on

on board cars.

FEED-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.00 per ton on track.

Corn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT-Was moderately active, and irregularly lower. The market declined 2463c early, and then improved, closing le lower for August, and at the same price for this month as on Monday afternoon. Liverpool was quoted steady but with cargoes neglected, and imports of gearly 300,000 quarters into the United Kingdom isst week, while New York was understood to be tame, and the crop news from the West was anyorable to lower prices. This with not weather, caused a weak feeling, but the advance of another storm changed the thic of optinon, making holders unwilling to sell. The trading was chiefly for August. There was a fair inquiry for cash wheat for shipment, with some wanted by local milliers, and it was very firmly held, being in few hands; it commanded about 24c per bu premium over August, and that fact probably arressed the coarmande among of prices for July, as there is no certainty of a material increase in our receipts before the expiration of this

Corn—25, 000 bu at 475/2486 for August and 495/c for September.

Mess Pork was firmer, with sales of 7, 500 bris at \$13.20 dis. 375/s soller August and \$13.375/s soller September.

Land was firmer, with sales of 750 tos \$8.75/263.20 for August.

Land was firmer, with sales of 750 tos \$8.75/263.20 for August.

\$12.15/46.1.215/s and closed at 1.215/26/1.215/s. September sold at \$1.55/s, and the year at \$1.215/26/1.215/s. September sold at \$1.35/s, and the year at \$1.215/26/1.215/s. September sold at \$1.35/s, and the year at \$1.215/26/1.25/s. September sold at \$1.35/s, and \$1.25/26/1.25/s. September sold at \$1.35/s, and \$1.25/26/1.25/s.

Corn was stronger, sellingst 475/26/25/3/c for August, and closing at \$43.25/s and \$1.25/26/1.25/s.

Outs were quiet and stronger at \$25/c for July and cash on 15/c storage, and 395/26/30/s/c August.

Mess pork was firmer at \$13.10/213.15 July, \$13.25/26/12.75/s August, and \$13.25/26/12.40 September, Sales: 1, 500 bris at \$13.25/26/13.27/2 for August.

Land was quiet at \$5.76/26/3/c each, \$2.90 for August, and \$0.02/26/26.00 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENEGAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was quotable at \$2.062.16.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate demand, and firm at the given prices: Green hurl, 767%; medium hurl, red-tipped, \$56666; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 660; red-tipped, with do, 565%; red do, 45685; inside brush, 45635%; medium to choice stalk braid, 55666%; inferior brush, 43635;; crooked

stalk braid, 55:2606: inferior brush, 45:25c: crooked do. 35:465c.

BUTTER-Trade was a little slack yesterday, the extreme hot weather tending to restrict the operations of shippers, but the fresh arrivals proved rather light, and that fact militated against a decline in prices. though the tene of the market was weak for everything not answering to the description of choice. We repeat our quotations of Monday, as follows: Fancy creamery, 1962c; choice dairy, 15:418c; medium to good, 12:614c; interior to common, 96:10c.

BAGGING—in the bagging market the situation was the same as for several days previous. There is a fair and growing demand for grain bags, and the quoted prices are more firmly adhered to than during the earlier weeks of the season. No improvement in the demand for other goods in the list. Stark A. 25c; Montany, 25c; Peerless, 25c; Lewiston, 30c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 10c; burlapa, 4 and 5 by, 14:616c; gunnics, single, 14:215c; do double, 24:245c.

CHEERE—Remains dull and unsettled. The offerings

Reggs—Were dull at 12c. The weather was very hot, and eggs were arriving in poor order, and stock which could not be guaranteed sound sold slowly at irregular

Pish—New mackerel are reported scarce and higher at the East, and are firm here at a considerable advance over last wock's prices. Lake fish remain steady and firm. Trade was quiet at the annexed prices; No. 1 whitesh, par haif or; \$4.4694.50; family whitesh, \$3.50; trout \$3.50; No. 1 shore macking the part of the pa

potations. SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Timothy, \$1.00@1.80; clover, \$6.00@6.50; liax, \$1.50 @1.60; Hungarian, 40@50e; miliet, 35@46e; buck-SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Timothy, \$1.0081.80; clover, \$6.008.50; lax, \$1.50 &1.60; clover, \$6.008.50; lax, \$1.50 &1.60; Hungarian, \$408.50c; miliot, \$3640c; backwheat, \$1.3961.50.

\$ALT—Was in fair demand and steady. Fine sait, \$1.05; ordinary coarse, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—Net with a fair inquiry and were beld at toferably full prices. We continue to cnote the said of the said o

LIVE STOCK Hogs. 18, 657 11, 490 5, 487 11, 300 4,058

to 1, 400 bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 110 to 1, 350 bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs.

Butchers' Stock—Foor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 bs.

84...270 4.78

SHKEP—Only 100 head were received, and bustness was too restricted to give anyfair idea of market values. Inferior to choice were quoted at \$2.3034.50.

NEW YORK, July 5.—SREWES Receipts for three days, 3.00. spainst 5.—SREWES Receipts for three days. To any and broken market resterday, dealers sating a small advance on good cattle; alse alow; ordinary to good Texas and Cherokees, \$64066; common to prime native steers, 954061256c; few tops, 12%c; market closed heavy, a number of carloads unsold.

SREWES—Receipts for three days, 8,740, against 11.740 same time last week; shoop steady and time at \$460656c; few selected sheep, 656. Sper 100 lbs; fair to good Keras sold. Swinn—Receipts for three days 7,000 against 10,830 same time last week; none offered alive since Monday.

BURFALO, July 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 136; total for the week. 7,272; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through; 10 cars unsold.

JURF AND LAND—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 10,100; market dull and light sales; fair to good elipped, \$4,7565,00; stock sheep, \$3,25; fair fiesh Ohio lambs, \$5,2665,50; 900 lambs and 1,800 sheep unsold.

Hous—Receipts, 2,550; total for the week, 11,200; good to choice, \$5,005,50; Yorkers, weights light to good, \$4,8564,95; supply equal to the demand; offerings disposed of.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active and steady, plece-stuff being firmer. The offerings numbered about 30 cargoes, and 13 or more were sold in the foremon. Piece-stuff sold at \$7.00@7.12%, the joutside being for standard, which dealers predict will soon selvance to \$7.25. Inch lumber was quoted at \$4.00@13.25, and lath at \$1.20@1.25. Shingles at \$1.80@1.5. Sales include, Cargo sehr Chartie Crawford, from Saghaw Bay, \$20,000 ft dry common boards at \$8.20; 100,000 ft piece-stuff, at \$8.50, Cargo sehr A. Roffs, from Saghaw Bay, 260,000 ft dry common boards at \$9.25. The yard market was less active, and dealers look for LUMBER.

from Saginaw Bay, 260,000 ft dry common boards at \$9.35.

The yard market was less active, and desiers look for a moderate business until after harvest. Quotations: First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$3.40.

Third clear, 1 inch. \$3.00.02.

Third clear, 1 inch. \$3.00.02.

Third clear, 1 inch. \$3.00.02.

First common dressed siding. 13.50.014.00

First common dressed siding. 13.50.014.00

Flooring, first common, dressed. 23.00.025.00

Flooring, second common, dressed. 23.00.025.00

Flooring, taird common, dressed. 20.00.0821.00

Flooring, taird common, dressed. 20.00.0821.00

Flooring, taird common, dressed. 35.00.0821.00

Flooring, taird common, dressed. 20.00.0821.00

Flooring, taird common, dressed. 25.00.0821.00

Cox dock boards. 10 to 12 inch. 25.00.00.00

B stock boards. 10 to 12 inch. 25.00.00.00

Common stock boards. 10 to 18 inch. 18.00.00.17.00

Common boards, 12 feet. 9.50.00.10

Common boards, 12 feet. 9.50.00.10

Common boards, 12 feet. 9.50.00.10.00

Dimension stuff, greem, 85.75.99.00; dry. 10.00.00.10.50

Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet. 11.00.00.10.50

D

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Loxdon, July 5.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 60s;
Western, 50s. Bacon—Cumberiand, 31s; short ribs,
35s; long clear, 53s ed: short clear, 55c; shoulders, 27s;
hama, 43s. Lard, 43s ed. Prime mess beef, 80s; India
mess beef, 84s; extra India mess, 83s. Cheese, 53s.
Tallow, 40s ed.
Loxdon, July 5.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Cora
quiet at 24s 3d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat
quiet and steady; good California, 57c. Corn very
quiet; fair average American mixed, 25s. Cargoes on
passage—Wheat neglected, nothing doing, Good cargoes California wheat just shipped, 55s; nearly due,
57s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past
week: Flour, 100,000@105,000 sacks; wheat, 295,000@
300,000 qrs; corn, 10s, 000@300,000 qrs.
On passage for
the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports:
Wheat and flour, 865,000 qrs; corn, 235,000 qrs.
Eryzerpool, July 3.—Flous—No. 1, 32s; No. 2, 28s

LIVERPOOL, July 5. - FLOUR-No. 1, 828; No. 2, 269 LIVERPOOL. July 5.—FLOUS—No. 1, 32s; No. 2, 28s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s; white, No. 1, 12s 1d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 2d. Corn—No. 1, 24s 3d; No. 2, 24s 6d.

PROVISIONS—POPK, 50s. Lard. 48s ed.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Corron—Market dull at 64g664d; sales, 8,000 bales; export and speculation, 2,000 bales; American, 5,000.

BREADSTUPPS—California white wheat, 11s 10d612s 1d; do club, 12s 2d612s 8d; No. 2 to No. 1 1 red Western spring, 11s612s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 3d6924s 8d. Oats—American, 3863s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d. CLOVER-SEED—American, 45650s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard—American, 43s 6d. Bacon—Long-ciear, 30s; short do, 53s.

TALLOW—American, 40s 9d.

O. 35s.

Tallow-American, 40s 9d.

Spirits of Petroleum-8s 6d; refined do, 11s 6d.,
Linered Oil-28s.

Resix-Common, 5s; pale, 13s.

Spirits of Turrentine-24s 6d.

Christ-Fine American, 51s.

London, July 5. —Petroleum-Refined, 10%s. ANTWEEP, July 5.-PETROLEUM-27s 9d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Ascial Dispetch to The Tribune.

New York, July 5.—Grain—A livelier inquiry reported for spring wheat, mainly on export account, though in part for local milling purposes, at an advance of 162c a bu, closing strong at the improvement; winter wheat very quiet; new product offered more freely, and quoted lower; sales 36,000 bu, including No. 1 Minnesota spring allost about 8 boat loads at \$1.75; No. 2 Chicago spring allost about 8 boat loads at \$1.5621.57; No. 2 Milwaukee fair to good affoot, 32,000 bu at \$1.8031.61 per bu. Corn-offered much more freely, leading to a decime of %51c per bu, which had the effect of stimulating business, and very extensive purchases were made, mainly for prompt delivery and on export account, the market clusting

S. COD CCA August at \$6. 175/coa. 25; 1,000 fee September at \$9. 1296. St. and 25 to sellor the remainder of the year at \$9. 1296. St. and 25 to sellor the remainder of the year at \$9. 1296.

WHISEN-Sold to the extent of 50 hris at \$1.136; subsequently reported as offered at \$1.13.

SUCALE-Raw line-tive, but quoted secarly, with fair to good refining Cuba at Spicoffic.

Fautouris—Grain-room on Derth and charter than the control of the secarcian of the secarcian

mixed, 576250c; fight mixed, 60560c; Osta-mecapies, 000 to; prime a shade firmer; Western mixed and State, 206250c; white de, 602610c.

HAY—Shipping, 70275c.

HOW—Dull and heavy; yearlings, 4638c; new Western, 6510c.

HOW—Dull and heavy; yearlings, 4638c; new Western, 6510c.

HOW—Dull and heavy; yearlings, 4638c; new Western, 6510c.

HOW—Dull and heavy; yearlings, 4638c; new Mestern, 6510c.

HOW—Dull in the to good refining, 964869c; prime, 10c; refined, 10d; 11d; 6112n.

HOW—Bull in the good refining, 964869c; prime, 10c; refined, 10d; 11d; 6112n.

HOW—Bull in the good refining, 964869c; prime, 10c; refined, 136134c; cases, 16618c; naphtha, 96c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8c836c.

STRAINED HEREN—Quiet; \$1.9602.00.

STRAINED HEREN—Quiet; \$1.962.00.

STRAINED—HEREN—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

STRAINED—HEREN—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

CHARSE—HEREN—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

CHARSE—CHARSE—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

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STRAINED—HEREN—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

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CHARSE—CHARSE—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

CHARSE—CHARSE—QUIET; \$1.962.00.

CHARSE—CHARSE—PROVENCE—

Sec. 1882. Only rejected. Sec. 1892 and and sover; Sec. 1882. Only rejected and unchanged; \$1.0816 and and sover; Sec. 1882. Only representations of the sec. 1882. Only representation 86.00; extra \$7.200.000.50; high grades, \$2.50 \$6.00; Pennsylvania do, \$0.000.50; high grades, \$2.50 \$6.00.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red., \$2.109 \$2.20; amber, \$2.1562.25; white, \$2.500.25; new amber, \$2.0062.10. kye—Market dui; ruly 700.00 Corn firm; yellow dos; mileat exceeds. Oas quiet; white Paovisious—Market dui; ross pork, \$14.75615.00. Beer hams, \$20; hams, \$11.6512c; smoked shoulders for face; green hams, \$20; he policited do, 90100; shoulders in sait, 54600.

BUTTER—Visious retras, new, nominally 16618c. Cherses—Steady; Western, \$74650.

EGG-Quiet; Western, \$7.5000.

PSTROLEUM—Market dui; rofined, \$125c; crude, \$0. WHISKY—Steady; Western, \$2.13.

REGELTTS—Wheat, \$0.000 bu; corn, \$6,000 bu; oats, \$2.000 bu;

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; cats, 12,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—FLOUE—Steady; demand moderate; quotations unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Recelbts more liberal; demand fair; prices lower. Corn—Western inactive and caster; mixed, spot, and July, safe; August, 604/200/4c; September, Wilse and July, safe; September, July, safe, safe

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—Corrow—Firm: 1096.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—Corrow—Firm: 1096.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Whest caree and firm.

Corn—Market dull; white, 548. (1888).

Frominally and the care market dull; white, Frominally and the care.

40c; mixed, 43c.
Phovisions—Pork quiet; \$14.00. Bulk means quiet
and unchanged. Bacom quiet; shoulders, \$5; clear
rib, 75c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; 10cs11½c. Lard
quiet; choice leaf, tieres, 10g105qc.
Whias:T-cheady and unchanged.
INDIANAPOLIS, July & FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 amber, \$1.50; No. 2 red, \$1.21 August. Corn-Firm; mixed, 46e; August.

81.21 August. Corn-Firm; mixed, 48c; August. 4846.
PROVISIONS—Clear rib sides, 7c; shoulders, 5c; harms. 85,630c. Lard unchanged.
Hogs—\$4.4064.50; reculpts, 000 bead.
St. Louis, July 5.—Hoos—Higher; \$4.4064.63.
CATYLE—Active; firm; higher; choice shipping steers, \$6.4066.60; good do, \$5.0065.50; lights, \$4.5065.50; fair grass natives, \$4.0064.624; through Texana. 82.5063.75.
RECEIVED—Hogs, 2.100; cattle, 2.400.
BUFFALO, July 5.—Grain—Wheat firm; car lots of No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.50. Corn firm; sales \$,300 hu high mixed at \$30: seller August, \$35(c. 77,000 bu seller last half of August, 53e, Other grains neglected. CANAL FRIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—FIRM and uncamped.

BICKHOOD, VA.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

RICHMOND, VA., July S.—GRAIN—No. 2 new writer
wheat, \$1.50. Corn in demand; white, 70c; mixed, 75

GSC.

FLOUR—Winter extra, \$8.2598.50.

THOS. BRANCH & CO. TOLEDO. O., July 5.—Grall — Wheat quiet; No. 3 red winter, spot. \$1.3061.06; July. \$1.404; August, \$1.306. Corn quiet and frui; high mixed 5156; No. 2, spot. 496c; August, 57Mc; September, \$250. Oata, 37c for Michigan.

BOSTON.
BOSTON Oswago, Oswago, Oswago, July 5.—Granx—Wheat firm; No. 2 Mil-waukse club, \$1.63@1.64. Corn—High mixed, firm; PROBLA, July S.—HIGHWINES—Firm at \$1.07%; sales, 150 bris.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 4.—COTTON—Net receipts, 39
bales; exports coastwise 4th and 5th quiet; middling.
11½c; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 52; sales, 68.

CHARLESTON, July 4.—COTTON—Net receipts, 36
bales; July 5 steady; middling, 11½c311½c; net receipts, 3 bales; sales, 40.

Savanxam, July 4.—COTTON—Receipts, 139 bales;
July 5 quiet; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 139 bales;
gross, 174; exports coastwise, 104; sales, 5.

MOMILE, July 4.—COTTON—Net receipts, 3 bales;
July 5 nominal; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 15 bales. COTTON.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, July 5.—Business light with package-houses, and jobbing branches continued quiet; cotton goods steady at unchanged prices; leading brown sheetings, deniums, and ducks closely soid up; prints quiet; Ginghams in steady request; flannels and biancets doing well; men's wear of woolens in fair de-mand. PETROLEUM.

PITTSBUEG, July 5.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; crude, \$1.85 at Parker's; refined, 12%c, Philadelphia

WILKINGTON, July 5 .- SPIRITS TURPINTINE-Firm

A Steamer's Broken Shaft.

Letter in Boston Aspertiser.

I have been down into the hold of the City of Berlin to examine the broken shaft. It is about seventy-five feet long, nineteen inches in diameter, and made of malleable iron. It broke near the middle in a diagonal split, when it was revolving fifty-eight turns a minute, and the force at the time the fracture occurred not only broke the shaft, but the journals by which the sections are attached by twelve rivets, each as thick as your arm, which were all broken short off. When I read of a steamer that has broken her shaft in the newspapers, I have not paid much atteation to it, but I shall bereatter.

The accident occurred under circumstances that no human foresight could prevent. It acems that the shaft in the centre, where it refused to anneal, had a cavity about the size of your hand, and it was in this spot that the fracture occurred where no examination externally could detect it. This enormous shaft after it your hand, and it was in this spot that the tracture occurred where no examination externally could detect it. This enormous shaft, after it was broken, kept whilring round, knocking to pieces such things as it hit, and had it not been for one of the engineers who rushed into the engineers who rushed into the engineers who rushed into the engineers on and shut off the steam, many lives would have been lost. The man has been rewarded by a handsome subscription among the passengers.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the bedy.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the bair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He wens to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

## Lyon's Kathairon.

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose, LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or east aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to baid heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value! of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thouThat they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the of the KATHATRON for more than one-

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely baid for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

To Cure Baldness. To Restore and Beautify Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daud the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toilet dress-to-the man No lady's or gentleman's toilet outil

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BALM
BALM
BALM
FOR
EVERY
EVERY WOUND and wounds equal to Mexi-WOUND and Mustang Liniment. It is a balm for every wound, an wound wound ily-for 25 cents.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Prymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. B., food of Morton st. AVERY WEDNESDAY.

ST. LAURENT, LACHERNEZ... Wed., July 11, 6 a. m. WILLE DE PARIS, DUCAND., Wed., July 12, 6 a. m. FRICH OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVER—18: Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$55; Third Cabin, \$35.

SIGGRAM, \$35. Including wine, bedding, and utensits, TO P.D. MOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England. TO PLY MOUTH, LOSSON according to accommoda-from Cabin, \$05 to \$100, according to accommoda-tion; Second Cabin, \$05: Third Canin, \$35: Steerage, \$27. Including everything as above. \$27. Including everything as above. The Cabinetian Cabineti

For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBLAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. Great Western Steamship Line From New York to Bristol (England) direct. 

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sate, day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Raises of passage—From New York to Southampton London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$101; second cabin, \$60, gold; aparage, \$30 currency. For freight or passage apply to TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW. Room 8 Tribune Building.

SUMMER RESORTS. **Grand Union Hotel.** SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANTLY-AN-POINTED SUMMER HOTEL in the WORLD IS NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION of GUESTS.

ATEN PARK HOTEL,
WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terma, 83 to 83 per day,
appointments Al. Bus free. Send for circular and
Shalysis of water.

C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

THE CRNTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, 18 NOW
Open; removated, structive and reasonable. J. E.
MECRAY and T. E. HARKINS, Proprietors. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Another Phase

Judgments, C

hould be paid by her signed to her as dower she should receive of the city for land con which land had been so Judge Moore yesterd provements to lands a the trustees should pa ments, and that Mrs.

As to the amount r SEPARATE

To-day will be the laterm of the Circuit Cou About two months as George W. Marchek, polistrict Court to issue damus against the villa poration, for money le tasses were both called, fore Judge Blodgett, a have a representative; and a peremptory mans immediately pay the jit the costs of the smil Court directs, also, the twice for the costs of the smil Court directs, also, the levied for the collectic Abraham J. and Fer and liquor dealers at N. flied a voluntary petitis. Their preferred debts known amount for tax up \$800, with \$603, 90 unsecured debts foot a mail amounts. The bonds worth \$4, 500; caccounts, \$4, 500; accounts, \$4, 500;

and did help Fest in agreed to advance-mo consideration of which an undivided one-qua. The latter now refuse complainant asks for a centract.

Caspar Summerfield suit for \$5,000 agains Goldman sued the sam D. R. Fraser and T. a suit against Alexand

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L DORRANCE

and Beautify andruff and

PER BOTTLE

MSHIPS. ATTIC COMPANY. ompany, between New nouth (G. B.) for the from pier 42 N. H., foot bedding, and utenella. or any rallway station.

ced Tates, available erry steerage-passes Agent, 55 Broadway, (England) direct.

(England) direct.

Thursday, July 19
late, \$45; Steerage \$3.

4 Steerage partificates.

67 Clark-st., Michigas

an Lloyd.

CES IN THE BUILDING ENT.

L. C. DOW, Pribune Building.

EBORTS. on Hotel, RINGS, N. Y.
OST ELEGANTLY-APIN the WORLD IS NOW
OF GUESTS.

CAPE MAY, IS NOW ve and reasonable. J. E. 18, Proprietors. TYBARS
sphers of Spanish-AmerEMAY'S FLORIDA WATER
collet perfume. It is the
most lasting of all Pions
ag and invitoristing propener preparation of the
programs of the
programs and Fancy Another Phase in the Newberry Will Case.

Judge Moore Decides Between the Trustees and the Widow. A Bill for Separate Maintenance Develops the Closet Skeleton.

Suit Entered by a Son Against His Mother to Recover an Inheritance.

Judgments, Confessions, Bankruptcies, Etc.

Nearly a year ago the trustees of the Newberry state filed a bill asking for instructions how to act. They represented that some dispute had arisen between themselves and Mrs. Newberry as to what there of the cost of permanent improvements should be paid by her on lands which had been assigned to her as dever also. should be paid by her on lands which had been assigned to her as dower; also, as to what proportion she should receive of certain moneys derived from the city for land condemned for Lincoln Park, which land had been set off to her.

Judge Moore yesterday decided the case. As to the special assessments for sidewalks, etc., for improvements to lands set apart to her, he held that the trustees should pay the principal of the assessments, and that Mrs. Newberry should pay interest at 6 per cent. on such sums during the continuance at 6 per cent. on such sums during the continuan

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

The marital troubles of Mr. and Mrs. William Crawford were pretty thoroughly alread yesterday by a bill filed by Mrs. Crawford for a separate maintenance. She says that in January last she was married to Mr. Crawford by the pastor of the Curtenary Methodist Episcopal Charch, and lived with him until April 26, when he deserted her. He seems to have been of a rather close disposition, for she charges that he would not furnish her with enough money to meet the housekeeping expenses, and even put the lights out before bediime, compelling her to sit in the dark. The day before he left he took away some of her clottling, and brought back his brother Alexander M. Crawford with him. When they went off, April 26, they carried off the furniture, beds, tedding, and even the fuel, at the house No. 10 Boston arenne to No. 300 South Hilsted street, where Alexander Crawford lives.

A few days afterward she sent her husband a formal notice requesting him to return. About the same time the Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Centenary Church, made a pastoral visit to her and learned of the difficulty between herself and husband. He then called on him and threatened him with church discipline and expulsion unless he returned to his wife. The threats were received with silent contempt.

Mrs. Crawford further says that when she mar-SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

with church discipline and expassion unless he returned to his wife. The threats were received with silent contempt.

Mrs. Crawford further says that when she married her present basband she was a practicing physician and enjoying a fair practice, which at his request she gave up entirely, on the representations that he was able to support her comfortably. He is worth about \$10,000 in notes and mortgages, and owns a half interest, worth \$1,500, he alot in the city, but he refuses to support her. Prior to his desertion he annoyed her in different ways, but particularly by sleeping with a revolver under his pillow. When she remonstrated with him, and initimated that some accident might happen from such practice, he only replied by putting it still nearer her head. She thinks his brother Alexander has been the cause of all the trouble between herself and husband, and that he has, in fact, amply filled the position usually occupied by the traditional mother-in-law. He is endowed with "more cunning and intelligence" than her husband, and but used his faculties in giving bad solvice, which William seems to have implicitly foilowed. Mrs. Crawford now asks for a separate maintenance suitable to the husband's condition in life, and for an injunction to prevent him from disposing of his property.

had and the amount due from his father's estate paid over to him.

ITEMS.

To-day will be the last day of service to the July term of the Circuit Court.

About two months ago George W. Hosmer and George W. Matchek petitioned the United States District Court to issue a bill of peremptory mandamus against the village of Winnetka, to compel the payment of two judgments against that corporation, for money loaned to it by them. The cases were both called up yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett, and, as the village failed to have a representative present, a default was taken, and a peremptory mandamus compels the village to mmediately pay the judgment in full, which, with the costs of the suits amount to over \$5,000. The Court directs, also, that a special tax shall be levied for the collection of the amount.

Abelian J. Age Escription Newperger, furniture

Court directs, also, that a special tax shall be levied for the collection of the amount.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Abraham J. and Ferdinand Neuberger, furniture and liquor dealers at No. 167 East Randolph street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Their preferred debts are \$5, 066, besides an unknown amount for taxes. The secured debts foot up \$48, 027. 37, mostly due in small amounts. The assets comprise interest on bonds worth \$4, 500; cash, \$121; bills, notes, and accounts, \$4, 502, 23; stock of furniture, \$18, 507.10; stock of wines and liquors, \$1, 435.93; horses, wagons, and harness, \$200; tools, \$50; open accounts, \$20, 554. 35; policies of fire insurance, \$16, 100; endowment life policy in favor of Mrs. A. J. Neuberger, \$5, 000. And a like policy in favor of Mrs. A. J. Neuberger, \$5, 000. No individual debts nor assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

James A. Martin, a builder, at No. 268 Thirty-first street, also went-into bankruptcy. His secured debts amount to \$104,533,50 with \$243,000 worth of securities, and the unsecured are \$2,022,47. The assets consist of real estate, \$27,100 heavily mortgaged. The case was referred to the Register.

The assets of William H. Loring were ordered to be sold at 50 per cent of the inventory price.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of A. C. Beagen & Co.

Branford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Nebemiah Hawkins.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of A. C. Gleason.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Nehemish Hawkins.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for John O. Monroe and George Howison.

The meeting for election of an Assignee and composition in the case of Rufas G. Case will be held at the same hour.

SUPERMOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles O. Ten Broeke filed a bill yesterday against William P. Fest to restrain him from selling or disposing of an invention for propelling boats on canals. Complainant says he agreed to and did help Fest in applying for a patent, and agreed to advance money for manufacturing it, in consideration of which defendant was to give him an undivided one-quarter interest in the invention. The latter now refuses to keep his agreement, and complainant asks for a specific performance of the contract.

Caspar Summerfield and A. L. Simons beran a suit for \$5,000 against Michael Fletcher. Philip Goldman sued the same for a like amount. D. R. Fraser and Thomas Chalmers commenced a suit against Alexander Stewart, claiming \$12,000.

B. Derling, \$271,05.—William Bearron vs. Robert J. Stubba, \$100, 44.—Dayld Version vs. Andrew J. Carrican, \$1, 182,02.—W. H. Rindy vs. Mary H. Curstens, \$300.—610 step Registrying Company vs. Levis Bamp, \$205, 25.—Robert D. Manarthur vs. W. H. Peckham, \$1,246.08.—Horstic Hitchcock vs. David S. Eskins, \$300.—New Haven Paper Company vs. D. T. Sullivan and George C. Stone, \$381,19.—T. L. Clark et al. vs. Edwin Walter, 588, 48.—O. H. Mendson vs. D. S. Taylor, \$112.05.—J. E. Othe vs. J. S. Barnes, \$256.77.
CINCUIT COURT—CONFERSIONS—J. H. B. Daley et al. vs. N. A. Rennedy, \$213, 23.—500n Therson vs. William H. Blachoff and Henry Bischoff, \$565, 50.

THE TORPEDO.

A Machipe which Can Do Everything but Speak, and is to Revolutionize Warfare.

London Times.

Capt. Arthur and the officers of the Naval Torpedo School at Portsmouth celebrated yeaterday the termination of the senior course of instruction on board the Vernon by a grand exhibition of the art of torpedo-warfare in Porchester Creek. The experiments might be concisely described as war in sport; but to those who could read between the lines of the programme and could appreciate the full significance of the exhibition of the terrible forces which they witnessed, the spectacle in Portchester Creek must have appeared of a profoundly painful character. The programme was designed to illustrate the application of torpedo science to offensive and defensive warfare. The power and docility of the Whitehead Lorpedo, which, as Lord Charles Brevesford observed, can do everything but speak, was not shown yesterday, but an engine equally destructive for attack—viz.: the onfrigger torpedo—was exploded with striking results. The experiments upon the Oberon, and the still more recent and instructive attack upon the Turkish monitor in the Danube, conclessively prove that the effect of a charge fired in actual contact with an object possesses double the rending power of a mine exploded below or in close proximity to a ship. The only difficulty seems to be in approaching an enemy. No doubt many opportunities for "torpedoing" an enemy would occur either in the night-time, as was the case on the Danube, or when the smoke of the conflict obscured the central action. But from what occurred at Portsmouth it seems questionable whether, providing the torpedo-vessel is sufficiently agile under steam, an iron-clad could escape from these little wasps m any circumstances. The outrager launches are mere specks in the water, and

either in the night-time, as was the case on the Danabe, or when the smoke of the conflict obscured at Fortsmouth it. But from what occurred at Fortsmouth it. seems questionable whether, providing the torpedo-vessel is smillcently agile under steam, an iron-clad could escape from these little wasps many circumstances. The outreger launches are mere specks in the water, and as they necessarily attack end on the chances of hitting them, and so preventing their approach, are very chall indeed. They are fitted in the bow with a steel ride-proof shield, from under which the engines, battery, and steering-gear are controlled. No one is visible, and their protection is invulnerable to the Gatting gun. The outriger launch, which was yesterday experimented with, carried a couple of charges composed each of 100 pounds of gunpowder, and which were boomed out some seventeen feet from the bow. When the time for firing arrived, the end of the spar containing the canister was dropped in the water, the charge being sunk about ten feet below the surface, or what in actual warfare would a immediatory under the bilge of an ironelad. Entert communication on the surface, or what in actual warfare would be insufficially under the bilge of an ironelad. The first thought was to the safety of the launch itself, seeing that the Nettle, at a distance of nearly 200 yards, quivered with the force of the vibration. The little card, however, though unheaved by the concussion and deluged with water, nobly withstood the explosion, and as she subsequently steamed wary to fire the other charge. It was clear that the shock had not injured ber machinery in the slightest degree. No ship could have survived the blow, whatever the depth of her double bottom might be.

The offensive result of a hand charge of guncotion, used as a genade, was also exhibited. For purposes of expediency the eight-ounce disk was placed in a cask footing in the water and exploded oy an instantaneous fose, the consequence being that the cask was subout for the water and exp

that there need be no limit to the number of countermines in the same connection, twelve small charges of guncotton, representing as many countermines of 500 pounds each, were simultaneously discharged, thus demonstrating the possibility of extending the operations over whole areas of disturbance. The electrical steam pinnace, which is controlled from a distance, and which, as it is perfectly automatic, can be dispatched into positions of extreme danger, was made to steam away from the ship, tirop a mine over the stern, and explode it by means of a slow fuse, and return under shelter after having accomplished its fatal mission. Though the purpose of countermines is to prepare a channel for the safe approach of a fleet, it is evident that they rould be made equally effective against an enemy's ships as against an enemy's mines. The only turely defensive experiment shown during the day was to explain the defense of harbors by means of circuit closers. Four mines, of 300 pounds of powder each, were submerged and separately connected with a battery in the torpedo station. These are intended to be exploded by a circuit closer buoyed immediately over the spot where they are sunk, but for experimental purposes the circuit closer yeared and safe distance from the mine. So long as the buoy is left untouched the mine remains harmless; but the moment an enemy's ship comes into collision with if the Imuset closes the circuit, whereby electrical contact is completed and an explosion ensues. A stead lanneh was used to "bamp" the circuit closers, and in each case a prodignous upheaval of water was the result. The only other experiment which remains to be mentioned was the breaking of an iron chain, having links one and three-eighths of an inch thick, by means of a discharge of gun-ootton weighing two and one-half pounds. The same chain had previously resisted the explosive force of 100 pounds of gunpowder. It was impossible to witness the experiments without being deeply impressed with the important part which torpedoes are d

WORTHLESS WRITING INKS.

WORTHLESS WRITING INKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cucaso, July 4.—In addition to the reasons given in to-day's Tathurus for discarding the use of colored and other fugitive writing inks, there is yet another and an important one.

As is well known, none of the so-called freproof safes are uniformly reliable in a great configeration such as those of Ohicago. Boston, and St. John. In such very severe tests their contents are often thore ghly charred, and the writing becomes illegible. Fortunately, however, paper thus charred can, by chemical means, be restored to entire legibility, even when thoroughly converted into charcoal and all trace of writing has apparently anished, always provided good black ink has been used. With colored, especially aniline, purple, and violet, inks, the restoration appears to be impossible. In the immense number of writings restored by me after the Chicago and Boston fires, representing altogether milliogs in value, I do not remember of ever meeting with one written with colored legible.

It should not, however, be inferred that all black inks are permanent or capable of resisting a high temperature. There are smiline blacks, as well as other colors. Yet it may be doubted whether any of the new-fampled inks equal the old-fashioned ones, having for their basis, the gallo-tannate of iron. These latter inks often come out of a safe perfectly legible, not requiring the chemist's skill, even though the paper written on is completely carbonized. I have an interesting souvenir or the Boston fire before me which illustrates this. It is the warrantee-deed to a slave "the negro man Schpio" sold in 1758, by one Thomas Hand to Ciliford Belcher. "In the Province of Massachnaetts Bay, in the reign of our Sovereign Lord, his Majesty George the Second." Though now mere charcoal, yet every word and letter of the lengthy document is perfectly plain, and was so when taken out of the safe, thanks to good, honest ink. It would seem a matter worthy of some investigation and other important writings i

CATFISH CREEK.

DUBUQUE, I.a., July 5.—The citizens of Rockdale yesterday erected a beautiful arch trimmed
with black and white crape. Also the three trees
into which persons climbed and saved themselves,
were trimmed in mourning; to commemoration of
that fatal flood a year ago, —a tribute to the memory of those who lost their lives.

MARINE NEWS.

Movement and Sale of Vessels in Chicago During June.

The European Deal Trade and the Demand for Carriers.

Another Case of Cheating in Loading Coal-The Schooner Corning Tied Up, Etc.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS IN JUNE. The following tables from the Marine Department of the Custom-House show the movement of vessels in tals port during the month of June last: JUNE, 1877. Tonnage. No. men. COASTWISE ARRIVALS, JUNE, 1877.

No. Townspe.

No. 1877.

No. 1877 ....1,450 443,876 12, 238 PORTS, Total..... Tonnage. No. men. 1,618 906 309 10 2,723 100 Total... Class.
Steamers 211
Propellers 27
Bariss 3
Brigs 1,150
Schooners 1,150 COASTWISE CLEARANCES, JUNE, 187 Tonnage. 47,096 142,278 2,804 863 258,566 451, 605

DEMAND FOR CANAL SCHOONERS. The demand for lake vessels for the European trade has had the effect to stimulate owners of trade has had the effect to stimulate owners of canal schooners to place them on the market for charters, which can readily be obtained for deals and lumber at intes more remunerative than lake freights. This will tend to relieve the market a little of some of the surplus tonnage, and enable owners to get better rates all around.

Russia has heretofore supplied the European markets with deals, but the war has cut off her trade in that line, and there is a probability that the British demand will be supplied mainly from this country.

Owners have been reluctant to let their vessels go over the ocean, but they find it is better to charter them for European trips than to have them laid up. Mesars, Irish & Bullen have had offers of two canal schooners in answer to their inquiry for three vessels to carry deals from Oceanto and Sunnico to Gress Britain at \$20 currency per 1,000.

John M. Lorg has concluded to fit out his canal

Summico to Great Britain at \$20 currency per 1,000.

John M. Long has concluded to fit out his canal schr Walter B. Allen for the European trade, and will have her ready in about three or four weeks. The vessel is in Bates' shippard receiving a general overhauling and having her spars cut down. Thomas Hood, owner of the canal schr Flying Mist, will probably pat that vessel into the ocean trade.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 5.—Down-Prop Huron City. prop Pacific, prop Abercorn and barges, prop Merick and raft, prop Mineral Rock and barges, prop Mary Pringle and barges, schr Fred L. Wells, schr Wabash, schr John Burt. Trea L. Wells, schr Wadsen, schr John Burt.

Ur—Prop Arctic, prop St. Albams, prop Fountain City, prop Benton, prop Fayette, prop Glasgow and barges, prop Arizona and barges, prop Rose and barges, prop Ballentine and consort, prop. Ballentine and consort, prop. Ballentine and consort, schr D. A. VanValkenburg, schr Frince Alfred, schr Halsted, schr Azoo, schr Hannah Moore, schr Montblane, schr Laurs, schr J. Bigeler, schr M. J. Cumming, schr Lilly Hamilton. amilton. WIND-North, gentle; weather fine.

TRANSFER OF VESSELS IN JUNE. The following ressels, belonging to the Chicago District, were sold during the month of June, 1877: Schr G. G. Cooper: F. Samn et al., to W. T. Higgie, fourteen-sixteenths, \$2, 187, 50. Schr Christiana; Charles Gunderson to A. Anderon, \$500.
Tig L. Byerett; J. Hodgkins to Chicago Dry-Dock Jompany, \$2,000.
Schr Fashion; United States Marshal to David

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The scow Foodo lost her jib-boom near Avon
Point in a storm Theeday night.

The schr Delos DeWitt struck on the Lime-Kiln
rocks, and had to jettison a part of her coal to The schr Delos DeWitt struck on the Lime-Kiln rocks, and had to jettison a part of her coal to get off. She was bound for Cleveland.

A late dispatch from Fremont, O., reports that the schr H. D. Root, lumber-haden, going out of the harder struck and was run ashore. She is half full of water. Capt. George Berriman has gone to see about it.

George Terry, a satior, received a severe blow from a hawser while standing ou the dock at Bay City, three weeks ago, and died suddenly at Buffalo on the 4th inst., it is supposed from the effects of the injuries. He was 35 years of age, and was from Eden Township. Out.

ANOTHER CASE OF CHEATING. It is but recently that the Captain of the schr Annie Vought, on arriving at this port, discovered by weighing, that his cargo of coal exceeded the by weighing, that his cargo of coal exceeded the amount on the bill of lading by over 100 tons. The Master of the bark Harvey Bissell now comes forward with a surplus of 110 tons of coal over the quantity on the bill of lading. The cargo was consigned to E. L. Aedstrom & Co., who pay the cost of weighing, \$53, and the freight on the surplus, which amounts to \$68. Vessel owners and Masters look upon this practice of taking advantage of them as knavery, and denounce it in the strongest terms. Hence they are endeavoring to put a stop to it by carefully noting the draft of the vessel.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Chicago, July 5.—The market was fairly active yesterday at 2c for corn by steam to Buffalo, and the same rate was asked for sail vessels. Room was reported for 270,000 bu corn and 20,000 bu wheat, and counting the charters made since the adjournment of the Board of Trade on Monday, and previously reported. the canacity taken for corn foots up nearly 600,000 bu. Yesterday's charters were: To Buffalo-Schr Reindeer and prop Russis, corn at 2c; props Arabia and Blanchard, corn; and Cuba, corn and wheat through. To Sarnia-Schr Copne, corn. To Ogdensburg-Prop Lawrence, wheat. To Kingston—Schrs O. M. Bond and L. H. Hammond, corn at 4%.

YESTERDAY'S STORM. The beavy squall that sweet over the city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon did no damage of any consequence to the shipping. Several lumber hookers came in port just as the squall struck, and a few outside with canvas spread were not injured so far as could be learned. The wind came at first strong from the northeast, but weered around in different directions during the progress of the storm.

BEIDGEPORT, July 5.—Arrived—Cayuga, Lock-port, 5,500 bu corn; Lockport, Lockport, 335 bris flour, 11,000 pounds meal; propeller Montauk, Lockport, 570 bris flour.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Chicago.—A new mizzenmast will probably be placed in the schr William Sturgis....The Chicago Vessel-Owners will probably meet to-morrow or Monday....A new jib is needed on the S. J. Tilden to replace one lost on the up-trip....The schr Josephine, lately waterlogged, has gone into Doollitie's dry-dock for calking....The Negames got out of dry-dock yesterday, and left for Escamba to get ore for Cleveland....The schr Champion, with a cargo of 1,015 tons, rabbed along the bottom of the river yesterdiny at Runh street...The stmr Peeriess left for Lake Superior ports last evening, with a good complement of passengers and a large load of freight... Capt. Peter Falcon has taken his diving apparatus out to the Water-Works Crib, and intends to descend the shaft and around the stone-work below the surface of the lake to-day, and strengthen the structure....There were about thirty lumber vessels on the market yesterday, but only a few cargoes were sold, and therefore a pretty large feet remains. The Captain of the schr I. N. Foster will ask and probably obtain demarrage for his long stay at the market dock... Capt. Driscoll has chartered the tug George B. McClellan, and withdrawn from the Union Towing Association, believing he can do betjer by so doing.

O'THE PORTS.—The prop Indian was sold at anction at Kingston Wednesday last for \$1,500.... James Sheriffs, of Milwaukee, has just made an eight-foot nine-inch wheel for the Detroit River tng Crusader... The stmr Saginaw has been put in fine order for travel on the Detroit and Cleveland route.... The stmr Saginaw has been put in fine order for travel on the Detroit and Cleveland route.... The stmr Saginaw has been put in fine order for travel on the Detroit and Cleveland route.... The stmr Saginaw has been put in fine order for travel on the Detroit and Cleveland route.... The stmr Saginaw has been put in fine order for travel on the Detroit and Cleveland route.... The stmr Saginaw has been put in fine order for travel on the Detroit and Cleveland route.. NAVIGATION NOTES.

The following were the arrivals and clearance for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock las

Scir Fashion: United States Marshal to David Dall, 2010.

Tug William Hewlit: J. Hodgkins to Chicago Dry-Dock Company, 25,000.

Steam canal-mat E. Heath: Susan Owing to Thomas Nachasian half, 25,000.

Tug George B. McClellan: J. Hodgkins to Chicago Dry-Dock Company, 28,000.

Tug George B. McClellan: J. Hodgkins to Chicago Dry-Dock Company, 28,000.

Hold R. Dry-Dock Company, 28,000.

OAKEY HALL

Interesting Facts from London, Paris, and
New York.—A Visit to Mr. Beanott.

New York Sus, July 3.

A few weeks prior to Oakey Hall's sudden departure for Europe, having several thousand dollars here to his credit, the ex-Mayor cabled James Gordon Beanott for a lean of \$5 000 as \$1,000. nere to his credit, the ex-Mayor cabled James Gor-don Bennett for a loan of \$2,000 or \$3,000. In reply Mr. Hall was directed to call at the office, where he received \$3,000, for which no receipt was to be taken, it being "but a trifling acknowl-edgment of the timely service rendered Messrs. Bennett and Phelps at the time of the May-Bennett doel."

was to be again, to enter the way-Bennett and Phelps at the time of the May-Bennett dinel."

Shortly after Mr. Hall's arrival in London the veteran Officer Golding called to see him, in his humble lodgings. Golding had been on terms of personal and official intimacy with Mr. Hall when District-Attorner, when Mayor, and subsequently when practising at the Bar. He had known his family well, and was confidentially employed by Mr. Hall during both Mayoraty terms. In fine, his position was such that his not calling on his old employer wonds seem the height of ingreating and the most of the mo

THE PRESIDENT'S GRDER.

Mr. Horace White Replies to Gen. Barlow's Criticism.

The Order Does Not, in His Opinion, Go Far Enough.

He Defends Its Purposes, and Expects the President Will See It Enforced.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Lowe Branch, N. J., July 2, 1877.—The letter of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, in your issue of the 20th ult., criticising, or rather condoning by wholesale, the recent order of the President forbidding the officers and employee of the Civil Service to meddle with politics beyond voting and expressing their opinions, is somewhat startling to many who have functed that they were "intelligent friends of Civil-Service reform."

bidding the officers and employes of the Civil Service to meddle with politics beyond roting and expressing their opinions, is somewhat startling to many who have fancled that they were "intelligent friends of Civil-Service reform."

I am free to confess that the President's order does not go as far as could be desired. The exception in favor of those who desire to make political speeches, to write for the press, and to contribute voluntarily to campaign funds appears to me to leave open a very wide door for repetition of the abuses intended to be corrected and prevented. There is no tribunal to determine how much of an officeholder's salary or time is contributed voluntarily and how much through fear of losing his place. The President's order, therefore, can only be expected to mitigate, not to eradicate, the evils aimed at. But Gen. Barlow's objection to the order goes much further than this. He holds that the order is not only not susceptible of emforcement, but is pernicious, and ought not to be enforced if it could be, because if will destroy the pride and self-respect of the members of the Civil Service to exclude them from "that activity in political affairs so highly valued in this country." The members of the English Civil Service in England. as well as in France, confers social distinction, apart from any consideration of birth or family. And is it true that activity in political affairs is so highly valued in this country that exclusion from it forfeits one's pride and self-respect are in nowise impaired by this deprivation. On the contrary, the Civil Service in England. as well as in France, confers social distinction, apart from any consideration from it not forties one's pride and self-respecting members of the Civil saffairs is so highly valued in this country that exclusion from that particular activity in political affairs is so highly valued in this country that exclusion from that particular activity in political affairs is so highly valued in this country that exclusion from that particular

periment upon the temper of the South. Any practice sought to be instituted by Mr. Hayes of appointing Democrate and Republicans indiscriminately would have altenated from him the Republican party without gaining for him the Democratic party, and Civil-Service reform would have broken down before it was fairly begun.

If, however, Gen. Barlow means that the President abould make appointments regardless of Congressional interference and dictation, I agree with him as to the beneficial nature of such a course, and hope to see it adopted, but held that the rather formidable obstacles to its adoption will be materially lessened after the members of the civil service shall have been remanded sendulonsly and strictly to their official duties. Congressmen besiese the President for appointments, because the appointness are expected to help them to renomination. Divorce the office from political machinery and the Congressman will have less motive for demanding the patronage of his district. But this, Gen. Barlow says, is something you cannot do,—you cannot divorce the office from political activity. Then, I answer, you never can "guard the entrance to the service from political influences."

There is nothing inherently impossible or specially difficult in the enforcement of the President's order. All depends upon how earmest the Administration is to enforce it. That it can be enforced by merely sending it in circular form to Collectors and Postmasters who despise and ridicule it, and whose sole notoricty and brominence have been acquired by contradiction of the principles upon which it is based, I do not anticipate. That it is a wholesome order per se, that it is in the line of real Civil-Service reform, that it is the first thing requisite to be put in execution, and that it embodies a principle which, if vigorously carried out, the next Administration will be compelled to adopt, I am strongly convinced. Nay, more; if President Hayes will devote himself to its enforcement will produce something more than failure of Mr.

The heavy equal that even over the city abouts of the terms of the consequence to the shipping. Several tumber thooker square in port just as the squall street, and as a few outside with carvas spread and the control of the control

B. B. EXTRAORDINARY.

The Tribunes vs. Manitowe

Mantrowo, July 4-2:30 p. m.—Second Inning
—Manitowoes still at the bat; are liable to stay
there. The unpire bas just arrived, and his first
decision was that bone but ball-players should
drink out of their pail.

Bott.

MANTE, July 4-3:15 p. m. Fourth Inning-Manitowoes are still at the bat. Sing 9 called a chapel meeting, and suggested that The Transcrass be allowed to go to bat awhile, but the umpire held that the home club had a right to play their nine innings first. We'll probably play our half to-morrow.

innings first. We'll probably play our half tomorrow.

[From the tenor (or rather base) of the dispatches it is evident that from the very start the Manitowoc Club never intended to allow This Thisuxas to win. The unheard-of claim that the bome nine should play their nine innings first, and the prompt manner in which their claim was allowed by the umpire (?), constitutes a page in the history of base-ball which will hereafter render the memories of the disgraceful match odious and damnable with ball-players generally, and This Trinuxe nine particularly. Even a chapel meeting seems to have failed to bring the heartless Manitoyoos to a realization of the outrageous nature of their persistent attempts to "secop" the unsuspecting strangers. All honor to Sing 9 (which his name is Bliss) for the prompt manner in which he protested against the impositions practiced upon his fellow-sings (worms). No excuse can be given in palliation of the conduct of the can be given in palliation of the conduct of the can be given in palination of the conduct of the Manitowors. Every time a ball was caught on fly from a Tribunk bat the umpire unhesitatingly de-cided the striker out; and several members of the Manitowor Club distinctly stated, without a binsh of shame, that they used their simost

of shame, that they used their simost endeavors to put out THE TRIBURES ON scery opportunity. Does not the whole affair bear the marks unmistaltably of a "put-up job?" It is scarcely necessary to allude to the inhuman raling of the subsidized Umpire which debarred the spectators from slaking their thirst at the water-pall provided by the chivalrous Manitowocs. We are too sufficiently acquainted with like parallels in Turkish history to wonder at it. May The Thirsux nine profit by their disgusting Manitowoc experiences, and hereafter be contented to stay at home on the Fourth of July (or any other day), and amuse themselves by playing pins, or some other game with which they are more familiar than buse-ball, rather lifth trust themselves to a repetition of a similar victimization. A little backyard practice with a yarn ball might improve their efficiency.

FATHER OF CHAPEL.

THE SHOOTING OF MISS COLES.

THE SHOOTING OF MISS COLES.

To the Editor of The Tribma.

Curcaso, Ill., July 5.—In your issue of yesterday's paper, in regard to the accidental shooting of Miss Alice Coles, you say that "She begged some-hody to pick her up. Everybody seemed so excited and dumbrounded that no help was given until a fireman named Dougherty, who was on a passing street-car, came up to her assistance, picked her up, and took her home, and that the only witnesses were a newsboy and a Jew clothier, from whose testimony it appeared that Huhn was the only person shout there that was doing any shooting at that time."

Now, this version of the affair is anything but correct, inasmuch as she (Miss Coles) no sooner fell than I helped her up, and told a lady standing by to take her into my room in the store and see if she was badly hurt. The lady, together with a sentiaman in the store at the time, carried the cir.

by to take her into my room in the store and see if she was badly hurt. The lady, together with a gentleman in the store at the time, carried the girlback. Meanwhile, having found out where she resided, Mr. Clare sent for a hack and I for a doctor. On the arrival of the former, Clare toid Dougherty to go with the girl in the hack and see her home. I did not see Huhn shoot. That the girl lay on the sidewalk without any help till Dougherty came is entirely false. Respectfully,

THE JEW CLOTHER.

Blue Glass in a New Field.

St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.

Blue glass was turned to good account vesterday. The firemen, who had to stand 'mid smoke and flames, procured blue glass spectacles, which proved beneficial in protecting their eyes, and enabled the wearers to approach the flames and battle with them more successfully than if they were unprovided with such articles.

if you experience a bad taste in your mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "billous," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is sold by druggists.

SATURDAY EVENING EXCURSION ON THE LAKE. MUSIC AND DANCING. The large new passenger steamer

CITY OF DULUTH WILL LEAVE Spencer's Dock, north end Wells-st, Bridge At 8 p. m., Saturday, July 7. Steamer has splendid large cabin for dancing. Tickets only 50c. For sale at A. T. SPENCER'S Office, 2 North Wells-st.

LAST NIGHTS!

ONLY CHANCE TO SEE IT!

Different from any version ever presented. Entirely new Granalization of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Sixin's Uncle Tun's Chila Trupe and Georgia Singers, The Stars of 100 nights at Grand Opers-House, New Sconery, 60 choristers, 75 Georgia singers, 100 auxillaries.

All Ladies Rights. Theatre delightfully perfumed.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:50.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS THEO. Exposition Building. Every Night. THOMAS TO-NIGHT: most Brilliant Programme of the spaces, Mr. ETLINGER Rindly consenting to re-peat "Visions in a Dream," received with a much entitusium Tessiar night. To-morrow Might—" Pro-programme. "Oxypester of cheston, Ennagers.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE, ANDERSONVILLE!
BY THE KILL-WORTH ZOUAVES.
Grand Matibos Saturday.

WABASH-AV. PAVILION, Every Friday Night Grand Promenade Concert. EXCURSION.

GENEVA LAKE TUESDAY, JULY 16. Excursion of Centenary Church Trains leave corner Canal and Kinzis-sta at 7:20 a. B. Tickets, round trip, 23.

No other road runs Pultman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. 9—Depot corner of Well and Prusie-im. 8—Depot corner of Canal and Kinste-sa.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE | Leave. | Arr

RAILHOAD TIME TABLE.

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOT Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-Twenty-third-st. Tickes-Office, 122 F

CHICAGO. KIL WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL ROAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal & Ticker Office, 63 South Clark &, opposite Sherman flows, and at Depot.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pss and Minaeapolis are good either via Mathon and Frairi du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

PITIBBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Building, for roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Pain Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Build Leave. | Arrive. LAKÉ SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & R.
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Mide.

Depart. | Arrive.

HICAGO, BOCK IRLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD 

RANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart.

Dopart.

Arrivs.

Lod'nap'ils & Cited'nati Day Ex.

Lod'nap'ils & Cited'nati Da CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta.

Depart. Arrive. Ind nap ils & Cinci nati Day Lx 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. Ind napolis & Cincin. Night Ex 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODETCH STEAMERS 



BDUCATIONAL! MICHIGAN FEMALESEMINABY, AT KALAMAZOO, On Mt. Holyoke plan, has just colebrated its senth ariniversary. Ensuing year to commence Sent. 6. For usual tuition, fuel, lights, and furnished room, \$179 a year; to the damphers of claryymen, \$115. The locality pronounced by all delightfu and healthful. Course of study extended and comprehensive. Instruction therefore, the catalogue of further information address the catalogue of further information, address the catalogue of the cat

Chicago Summer Institute to Prepare students for College, High-School, or higher grades of Grammar School or for Examination to reachers' criticestes: vill open in the Chicago Law-leabod Building, 77 and 78 South Chart. et., July 2. HOWLAND SCHOOL,

Por Advanced Education of Toung Women, a UNION SPRINGS of Covers Labor 1987. Represented to the Property and collegisted departments. Bright September 200 collegisted departments. Bright M. D., & M. 1700-1700 forester, Prostdent-HEVILY HARTSHOPPING M. D., & M. 1700-1700 forester, Labor 200 forester, Labor 200 forester, Constitution of the Property of the Prostdent-HEVILY HARTSHOPPING M. D., & M. 1700-1700 forester, Labor 200 forester, Labor 2 MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAP PROCTER & GAMBLES

Mottled German There is None Better, OR HOLE BOOKOMICAL FOR PARTLY MEN

SUBURBAN. EVANSION.

The Board of Village Trustees met Tuesdanight.—all of the members being present.

tion to the effect that the streets, alleys, and catch

tion to the effect that the effects, alleys, and catch basins had been cleaned, and were in good order. The report was accepted. Chief Engineer Holly, of the Water-Works, pre-sented a report, showing that the expenses for the month of June had been \$557.29. The report was placed on the

placed on file.

Dr. Davis. Chairman of the Committee on Severage, reported that the property-owners were divided in regard to the extension of the Davis street sewer. Persons owning over 400 feet had remonstrated, and he shought some provision ought to be made to conciliate the parties. The report was accounted.

be made to conciliate the parties. The report was accepted.

The Village Clerk was instructed to draw on the Treasurer for a sufficient sum to cover the cost of ethe sewer between Sherman arenne and Chicago avenue, and Davis street and Hirman avenue.

Trustee Kellog reported that there were thirteen joints of the inlet-exishsion pipe which still leaked. The report was accepted, with the injunction that the Committee inquire and find out whether or not Capt. Falcon, the sub-contractor, was responsible for the repair of the pipe.

A long disconsion took place on the question whethe the Board should pay the Huntoon bills, and, finally, it was disposed of by referring the matter to the Village Attorney.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

AGAINST INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

AGAINST INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the revenues of the National Government should be used for the sostaining of an efficient, creditable, and economical Administration, and for the payment of all honest and equitable debts due to citizens, and that the surplus be exclusively and sacredly set aside for and devoted to the liquidation of the public debt, and the National Government should not undertake any new obligations nor credits for the furtherance of any speculative schemes under the guise of internal improvements that may be for the advantage of any particular locality or corporation.

A Glaour's Head.

layer, who is a Brigarian, on asking whether the head belonged to a Muscov, was answered by the prisoner, who told him that they were both Wallachians. Indeed, there is little doubt the two men were Wallachian shepherds, who had had the 'fil-luck to come across the Mustafies in their forsy. The line watchman, a Turk, also told me that he had seen the head, which the Mustafie, after being praised and patted on the back by the soldiers, took to Bustchuk. He was, however, stopped at the first gate of the town and forbidden to carry the head exposed for fear of alarming the people. These Mustafies are for the most part Pomaks, who are nothing more than Mohammedanized Bulgarians; they are both cruel and fanatical. With few exceptions, they cannot speak the Turkish language, Bulgarian being spoken by them.

A Royal Prophet.

Parte Correspondence Pail Mail Gasette.

The following is a paragraph from a letter which the late Queen of Holland wrote to Napoleon III., after Sadows. It goes to prove that the credit enjoyed by her Majesty of being gifted with considerable political foresight was not undeserved:

gifted with considerable political foresight was not undeserved:

"You labor under strange illusions, and your prestige has sadly diminished within the last fortnight. You allow the weak to be trampled upon, and you permit your nearest neighbor to therease in insolence and brutality. I regret that you should have considered me personally interested in this question, and that you should refuse to see the fatal danger of a powerful Germany and a powerful Italy. It is the dynasty which is menaced, and which will have to suffer the consequences. I say this because it is the truth, and you will acknowledge it when too late.

truth, and you will acknowledge it when too late.

"Do not suppose that the misfortune which overwhelms me in the disaster of my country (Wurtemburg) renders me unjust or suspicious. Venice ceded, Austria should have been assisted, and you should have marched on the Rhine and imposed your conditions. To allow Austria's throat to be cut was more than a crime; it was a blunder. Perhaps this is my last letter. I do not think it will be listened to; but I desire to be able to say some day that I did what I could to prevent the ruin of what has inspired me with so much faith and so much affection."

Poor Shells.

Poor Shells.

A good story of Prince Paskievitch, tather of the Princess Volkousky, and grandfather of the charming Princess Kourakine: During the siege of Warsaw he had ordered a certain Polish battery to be silenced by his own artillery, and became perfectly wild with rage on observing that the artillery fire produced no appreciable effect. Galloping to the battery he asked: "What idiot is in charge here!" "I, sir," answered an officer. "Then down you go to the ranks this very day," said Paskievitch; "you don't begin to-know your trade; your shells do not explode." "I know they don't," answered the Captain; "for the best of all reasons, that they can't explode." "That's a lie," said the Prince. "Is it! See for yourself them," replied the officer, coolly picking up a shell from the pile and lighting the fuse, and holding it up between himself and the Marshal. The Marshal tranquilly crossed his arms and watched till the fuse sputtered and went out. "There, sir," said the artilleryman, triumphantly, as he threw the shell on the ground. "You were right, after all," growled the Marshal, and rode away to another point of the line, but at night the Captain received at his tent the Cross of St. Vladimir for bravery in the field.

INDIAN QUEEN CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best tobacco in Chicago. Sales are increasing every day. Fresh receipts of the celebrated "Indian Queen" are continually arriving. You can buy it only at G. Luerssen & Co.'s, Randolph

ricton, the poet and author, of Hilledale as at the Palmer House yesterday. States Senstor William Windom, of a, was a guest at the Grand Pacific Hote

tessers H. O. Houghton & Co., of Bostou, have to published their revised edition, for the quarter tending from July to October, of the United the Official Postal Guide, an invaluable work to all desiring postal information.

to all desiring postal information.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Dearborn street (Transum Buliding), was, at 8 a. m., 84 degrees; 10 a. m., 87; 12 m., 83; 3 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 68. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29:98; 8 p. m., 29:98.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held its regular quarterly meeting at the Board rooms, No. 12; Lasalle street, yesterday. An effort was made to alter the rules of the Board, but no conclusion was reached. Besides this nothing but routine business was transacted.

Ress was transacted.

It takes a druken man to act a miracle. Wednesday night Patrick Cartin, an employe of the North Calcago Rolling-Mills, while under the influence of liquor, fell ower the viaduct at Desplaines and Wyman streets, slightly injuring him about the sames. He picked himself up and started for home as though nothing had happened.

Deputy-Coroner Korn yesterday held an inquest upon Daniel Fahan, the young man who was killed by the Rock Island cars while returning from a picnic at Forcet Grove. William O'Brien, who was arrested upon suspicion of having pashed the deceased off the platform in a scuffle, was honorably discharged, and a vertical of accidental death was returned.

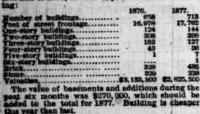
ss Swichell, a Bohemian, while at work un-ra vessel at Thompson Bros. & Low's yard a the Arnold slip, between Twenty-second and the river, received a sunstroke, which Dr. pronounces very serious. Swichell is only ks in the city, and resides at No. 875 West eath street, where he leaves a wife and hildren.

Hisan Tecumseh Sherman, of the United my, honored the city with a visit yester-took up quarters in Parlors 13 and 15 of Pactic Hotel. He was accompanied by Kwing Sherman, his son. He left last is St. Paul, whence he goes to Bismarck he Missouri River. He will visit the ne River country, and expects to meet idan at the mouth of the Big Horn River 15th inst. From thence the great Yellow-twill be visited.

still be visited.

thamson, of this city, was on the Upper steamer Red Wing when she exploded by. He relates that at the time of the was asleep in his room, not more than i from the fatal steam-pipe, when sudwas a terrinc crack, an angry roar of ng the staterooms and cabin, a momenand then the awful grouns and cries of and scaled. Feeling for and throwing his clothing, he ran hastily to the ladies was relieved indeed to see the only of his party step out of her stateroom

story buildings with basements, 30 two-story, 28 wer three-story, 9 four-story, 1 five-story; 98 wer brick and 46 stone; 6 are to be stores, 29 store and dwellings, 68 dwellings, 3 manufactories, church, 1 public office, 26 barns, 68 sheds, 6 basements and additions, 9 miscellaneous. The value of these buildings was estimated at \$526, 900. The cost of basements, alterations, etc. \$51.500. During the half year just closed the has been more building going on than during the first half of 1876, as will appear from the follow



this year than last.

The following statistics show the work done by the letter-carriers and the extent of the money-profer business at the Post-Office during June:
Carriers employed, 157; deilyery-trips, daily, 604; collection-trips, daily, 413. Delivered: Registered letters, 12, 129; mail letters, 1400, 606; mail postal-cards, 234, 190; local letters, 246, 891; local postal-cards, 161, 334; newspapers, etc., 420, 254. Letters returned to office, 5, 183. Collected: Letters, 1, 500, 389; postal-cards, 480, 293; newspapers, etc., 360, 236. Total pieces handled, 4, 826, 645.

Money-orders issued; Domestic, 3, 200, 227.

906,645.

Money-orders issued: Domestic, 3,390, \$57,100,99; Canadisn, 43, \$871,20; British, 110, \$1,25,69; German, 124, \$1,967,41; Swiss, 20,
561,98. Totals: Orders, 3,716, \$62,965.16.
aid: Domestic, 41,535, \$447,577.08; Canadian,
5, \$1,011,92; British, 75, \$1,429,31; German,
7, \$2,128,64; Swiss, 7, \$15,17. Totals: Orders,
1,774, \$452,163,12. Received from depositing
Postmasters, \$437,901. Remitted to New York,
17,701,945.

Postmasters, \$437, 901. Remitted to New York, \$67,019.

HOTEL AERIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. Anton, Klaus, Green Bay W. C. Pease, New York; Col. J. L. Lathrop, Hannibal, Mo.; C. Y. Classen, Boston; Thomas Koel, Texas; C. F. Harara, St. Louis; the Hon. J. F. Kider, Dazota; Engene Shaw, East Chirc; T. Tita, Dazota; Lugene Shaw, East Chirc; T. Tita, Dazota; Supene Shaw, East Chirc; T. Tita, Dazota; Chira, J. H. Strong, Mannfeld, G. ... Shevman Hosse—W. H. Hare, Bishop of Miobrara; the Hon. G. Twichell, Brook, Mannfeld, G. ... Shevman Hosse—W. H. Hare, Bishop of Miobrara; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; shan T. Waterhouss, Codar Rapids; John Dillon, New York; M. L. Joshyn, Woodstock; E. E. Ayer, Harvard; J. M. Spafford, San Francisco. ... Grond Fucific Gen. William T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing Sherman, St. Louis; William Endicot. Boston; Filietus Sawyer Oshkoshi, J. V. Mahoney Rock Inland; Lawrence Burke, Manney Hong, J. R. Spafford, San Francisco, J. C. Wagood, L. S. A. Gaveland; C. J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac. ... Aukeer Ense—J. M. Orrfifth, Dubuque; Dr. A. B. Chamari, New York; R. S. Brookings, St. Louis; the Hen. J. A. Pennfeld, Boston; J. C. Osgood, Burlington; Gen. H. G. Sickel, U. S. A.; W. R. Armstrong, Descriptic, C. P. Nelson, Toronto; G. L. Bean, Hortot; the Hon. Len Smith, Leavenworth; O. N. Russell, Ecohesies, N. Y.; F. W. Sharon, San Francisco; J. C. Friedlander, Em Francisco; H. W. Campbell, Montreal; George Sanders, Filiabury; J. R. Caselbeery, Forderer, Freeport; C. H. Morris, Plano; J. F. McKell, Waterloo; G. W. Scott, Hillsboro; A. Kirby, Mi-watkee.

THE GIRLS.

THE GIRLS.

A meeting of ladies connected with the Illinois Industrial Association was held in the club-rooms of the Trement House yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Dr. Wardner, of Cairo, occupied the chair, and there were also present Mrs. J. L. Beveridge, of Evansion; Mrs. C. A. Beck, Centralia; Mrs. Hay, Centralia; Mrs. C. H. Martin, Quincy; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. A. B. Stockham, Mrs. J. E. Ryster, Mrs. J. E. Smith, and Mrs. George Strout, of Chicago; Mrs. J. T. Humphreys, of Bloomingten; Miss Carrie Caldwell, Mrs. J. B. Mir, and Mrs. Tiedale, of this city.

MES. WARDNER

sure the work, and interfere with the collection of subscriptions.

MRS. J. R. SMITH

said that it had been found that the work of canvassing the city house by house and ward by ward,
for subscriptions was too ardnous a task. It had
been suggested that the work should be done
through the churches and prayer meetings, and the
auxiliary Association had been formed in order to
more readily interest the ladies of the city. The
matter of at once reacuing some of the grie from
streets came up at a previous meeting, and several gentlemen interested in church and charitable
work had expressed a desire to assist. Solomon
Thatcher, Jr., had offered a lot on which to erect
Home if one could be started.

Mrs. G. H. Morton offered a fessolution providing that the Executive Committee be directed to
draw up instructions for the guidance of VicePresidents in carrying on the work in their respective districts. The resolution was carried
without debate.

Presidents in carrying on the work in their respective districts. The resolution was carried without debate.

Letters approving of the objects of the Association were read from Gov. Cullom, the Hon. George H. Harlow, Thomas B. Bryan of this city, Mrs. J. C. Conkling of Springfield, Mr. O. H. Browning of Quincy, and other well-known ladies and gentlemen.

H. Browning of Quincy, and other well-known ladies and gentlemen.

MBS. HUMPHREYS,
of Bloomington, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to make an estimate of the amount of funds necessary to open the Industrial School and the Committee on Location—and that if this sum can be raised by the different Vice-Presidents, this Association piedge themselves to open this school November, 1877.

The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Morton, on behalf of the Committee on Location, reported that the Committee had been offered twenty-four acres of land with a fearteen-room brick building thereon, situated at Quiney, for \$20,000. They had also received a proposition to rent two large houses with accomedation for one hundred inmates, at Normal for \$40 per month, and it was understood that the citizens of the latter town would subscribe half the rent.

On motion of Mrs. Beveridge a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. F. H. Wures, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, for valuable surgestions and information by him rendered. The Tremont House was, then thanked for the use of the room, and the meeting then adjourned. The sannal meeting will be held in this city on the first Wednesday in October.

M'ARTHUR.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED. men, having left the city last night for Washing ton to sue for time before the Government presse its claims against those unfortunate gentlemen its claims against those unfortunate gentlemen. As their counsel, he received a very clear intimation from Washington a day or two ago that if the bondsmen did not pay up within ten days the usual legal proceedings would be instituted to compol them to do so. He has held all stong that his examination of McArthur would disclose facts be the advantage of his clients, and he has, therefore, gone to Washington to lay the matter before the anthorities, and ask for a stay of proceedings until the examination shall have been completed. McArthur and Ford were on hand yesterday morning, but were not called upon to testify, Mr. Els being busy with his arrangements for leaving the city.

vesterally like. Ela being busy with his arrangements for leaving the city.

In a conversation with Ford yesterday, the reporter learned something in connection with this mainess which has heretofore escaped notice. Gen. McArthur claims from the Government \$3,000 on his contract for building the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, and \$5,000 damages on the contract, by reason of his being compelled to keep men out there for a longer-time than was expected, owing to changes which the Government made in the plana. He also claims \$1,000 as still due on the contract for the Post-Office and Court-House at Lincoln, Not., and a further amount for damages, which has not as yet been figured out. The Secretary of the Treasury has acknowledged the correctness of these claims, but has refused to pay over the amounts, and taken the position that the Government can apply them to his account as Postmaster. Should this be done, it would reduce the amount its bonesmen will have to pay to access it the many dollars. Then, it if it Home.

as follows: Pay-roll, \$87,896.17; estate of W. Smart, \$4,640; other nems, —making a total o

to borrow \$10,000 for saxty days, at a rate of in-terest not to exceed 10 per cent per annum, to meet bills coming due within the next thirty days. Concurred in.

they might be holding the office of Park Commis-sioner.

The Secretary submitted a series of resolutions regarding papers, which provide that all bills, vouchers, etc., referred to committeess shall be returned at the next regalar meeting, unless special permission to retain the same longer be granted by the Board. Previous to special meet-ings which may be called the Secretary shall notify the Chairman of these committees to have their papers ready, unless otherwise directed by the Board.

The Auditor is required to sign and return vouchers within two days of delivery to him, to the Secretary of the Board. Upon serional to sign vouchers, he shall return them with accompanying written statements.

wonchers, he shall return them with accompanying written statements.

The resolutions were laid over for one week. The resolutions were laid over for one week. The Judiciary Committee made a report on the decisration of trust to be executed to Henry Greenebaum, and recommended that the real estate be transferred to Nelson & Co., who had furnished trees to the value of about \$14,000. The report was placed on file.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks. The following statement, which was not submitted, shows the receipts and expenses for West-Side parks this year, since the lat of March last.

Total..... EXPENDITURES ... \$51,300 7,779

HUMANE SOCIETY.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Illinois Humane Society met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present Messrs John G. Sbortall (Chair), Edwin Lee Brown, R. P. Derickson, John C. Dore, B. F. Culver, John T. Dale, A. W. Landon, C. W. Lendt, O. J. Stough, John

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

Resofted. That the name of this corporation be changed from that of "The Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals" to that of the "Rilinois Humane Society.

John McDonald presented a commission from Gov. Cullom as follows:

I. Shelby st. Culom, Governor, etc.. for and on behalf of the people of this Sisse, do commission said John McDonald State Agent for the Town of Leke, in Cook County, to secure the enforcement of the law for the prevention of crueity to animals.

Upon the motion of Mr. Dore, the bearer of the commission was elected a member of the Society.

The members then informally discussed the very common practice of prodding cattle with spears, as is done at the Stock-Yards. The watering of cattle was also discussed,—in fact, the general better treatment of cattle; and it was suggested that Chicago enter into an arrangement with Buffale, Phitaburg, New York, and other cities for the appointing of agents whose duty it would be to see that cattle in transit were humanely handled and cared for.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

Reselved, That the Executive Committee be instruct-

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Little Annie Coles is not dead, every new in the city save THE TRIBURE to the contrary withstanding. She aid not die within two fifer the shooting, as reported, but was still at a late hour last evening, suffering the greaces. The attention in relations however.

The July Grand Jury will be impaneled Mouday.

There are enough cases on the docket to occupy it
two weeks, and the residue of the time will be
given th investigations. The management of the
County Clerk's office will be among the first matters looked into.

commissioners Ayars and Guenther are absent on a visit to the granite quarries of Maine,—the guests of Hinsdale, the granite contractor on the new Conrt-House. The relations of Commissioners and contractors are what Bret Harte would call a "little peculiar," and it seems to make no difference ordinarily whether the contractor is under indictment or not.

blessing.

Architect Egan has invited new bids for the foundation of the Court-House dome, and the will be forwarded to the Joint Committee on Public Bridges and Public Service to-day. Whethe they will be opened this afternoon or not, is no known. The feature of this dome controversy lies in the fact that, while Periolat and Sexton are worrying the Board for the work, the records o that body fail to show that it was ever determined to build one.

Walker and Egan had some angry words yester-day about the former's claims for extras for his thick stome now being used in the Cdurt-House. It all came of its having been foreshadowed in these columns the day before, that Egan would not act as one of the arbitrators in fixing the amount to which Walker would be entitled, etc. Walker maintained that Egan had agreed to arbitrate, and, upon Eagan telling him be would not, he grew angry, and threstened to stop delivering the thick stone. Egan responded by informing him that he could abandom the contract at any time, and that he could abandom the contract at any time, and that he could get others to step into his place and complete the contract withous "extras," etc. This little quarrel is but a foretaste of what is to come, and in it Egan is looked to to protect the public interest.

THE CITY-HALL.

About 1,000 revolvers and pistols were confis cated on the Fourth by the police. Several of cannon were similarly dealt with. rtment, and \$7,729 from the Comptroller.

Comptroller Farwell yesterday issued revenue varrants representing \$1,800, and received the noney, upon which he allows 6 per-cent interest. Fifty-eight saloon-licenses were issued yester-day, making a total of 157 that have been issued since July I. The license-fees were about \$3,000

Eleven new cases of scarlet fever and four of measles were reported at the Health Deparesterday. Seven deaths have occurred this rom the former disease.

Another case of small-pox was discovered terday, so there are about half-a-dozen cases in the city. The one referred to s at the cornel Lincoln and lows streets. The Department of Public Works yesterda opened eleven bids for the improvement of Asia street, and found that Richard Peters was the lowest bidder for the work.

opened eleven bids for the improvement of Astor Footmaster. Should this be done, it would reduce the amount the bonesmen will have to pay by several thousand Jollars. Then, if the Home National Bank should be forced to pay over that \$14,000 which was transferred to RoArthur's private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that the private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and it should be forced to pay over that the private account, and it should be forced to pay over that the private account, and it should be forced to pay over that private account, and their intended movements. One of the party bore a ghastly emblem of his provess, in the shape of a head, which he carried to recommend to the Council that the private on Fire and Water met in the fire Marshal's office yesterday afternoon, and decided to recommend to the Council that the private on Fire and Water met in the fire marshal's office yesterday afternoon, and decided movements. One of the party bore a ghastly emblem of its provess, in the shape of a head, which he carried stuck on a bayount over his shoulder. This he bore proudly along until summoned by an effect from an expectation and their intended movements. One of the party bore a ghastly emblem of the party bore a ghastly emblem

An item in yesterday's papers stated that the outstanding certificates of the popular loan would be redeemed Saturday. It should have stated that the Comptroller would commence Saturday to redeem the popular-loan certificates as they fell due. deem the popular-loan certificates as they fell due.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, one of the Mayor's nominees to the Board of Education, is said to be a gentleman of extensive travel and large means, of high custure and scientific attainment, an unusually fine debater and good orator, a man of broad views, and an ex-elergyman of the Universalist Church. He has been connected prominently with coincational interests of Wisconsin and lows. The Mayor is not personally acquainted with his nominee, but named him upon the recommendation of a large number of gentlemen in whom he has the greatest confidence. His Honor expects much of Mr. Dennis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwel Hall this evening, conducted by W. H. Murray. Pest 28, G. A. R., will consider matters of importance in regular meeting this evening. Mombers of other Posts are invited.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson, D. D., will give a Bible reading in Racwell Hall Sunday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock. Subject: "A Medel Christian." The First Ward Council of the National Unio eague of Illinois will meet this evening at 8 p. n. in their hall in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club called for this evening was an error. At the last regular meeting the Club adjourned until Wednes-day, July 11.

tay, July 11.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the Old People's Home was held at the Home yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Gibbs presiding. The cash collections from all sources were reported to be \$376.02; merchandise, \$110.56.

CRIMINAL.

Annie Dougherty, 2 years of age residing at No. 1472 Wentworth avenue, was shot in the left thigh by some unknown person on the Fourth. The ball tation will be necessary.

Late on the evening of the Fourth James Mc-Donnell, a boarder at the Parker House, got into an altercation on Ogden avenue, nearTwelfth street, in which he received a cut over the left ear, in-flicted in some manner unknown to him. He was attended by Dr. Hall, and was taken to his home. At 5:30 last evening a two-story brick building in process of erection at No. 9 Vincennes avenue, by a Mr. Holbrook, tumbled down. Some four or five workmen were engaged upon the building at the time, but, fortunately, they noticed the structure quaking, and escaped in time to save themselves. quaking, and escaped in time to save themselves.
At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon two unknown men entered the grocery store of Dempsey & Johnson, corner of Pierce and Halsted streets, and while one of them engaged the attention of Mr. Thempsey, the only person present at the time, the other made a dart for the till, and secured all t contained, —some \$83. Both men escaped.

Minor arrests: S. M. Case, obtaining money by false pretenses from B. M. Davenport; Martin Biaise, accomplice of W. L. Lockman in the larceny of carpenter's tools from J. T. Duffy, of No. 230 Halsted street; William Dennis, larceny of a gold watch and chain from Dorn Dennis, his wife, residing at No. 50 Nineteenth street. residing at No. 50 Nineteenth street.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Clark Pierce, attempting to nick the pocket of E. C. Adams, at the Michigan Southern Devot, six months in the House of Correction; boys charged with violating the Fourth of July ordinance, \$1 fine each; William Ward, tapping the till of Charles Farrell's saloon, on Market street, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Before Justice Morrison: Chris Cutler, William O'Bonnell William Hariey, and Lizzie Keyes, six months each; Edward Conlon, vagrant, \$100 fine. Before Justice Hammill, the North-Pier riotars of a week ago last Sunday were discharged for lack of evidence, but were at once rearrested on a capias, they having been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Lata Wednesday evening Megrie McHale, 12

they having been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Late Wednesday evening Maggie McHale, 12 years of age, while on her way to her sister's house, No. 182 West Fifteenth street, from a pienic at Oewald's Garden on Haisted street, near the Stock-Yards, was met by a young man on the corner of Thirty-fifth street, who kindly consented to see her home. When near Twenty-eighth street the villain endeavored to persuade the little one to go with him out on the prairie. She refused, and he retaliated by seizing her and trying to carry her to the prairie. Her screams brought some citizens to her assistance, but her assailant held them at bay by threatening to shoot, and faaliy escaped in the darkness.

THE IDAHO WAR.

little girl bal, who we do at \$1.25 and abortouth the are versel is 1.21 and a sortouth the are versel is 1.21 and a sortouth a rid from screaming scoon as \$6.8200 and tember of the Decisive to Station and the sortouth and the sortouth are screeded it in the scool are sortouth and the scool are screeded in \$2.000 bonds to the small Court by Justice Summerfield. A Fight with Chief Looking-Glass' Band on the Clearwater.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Salmon River Fight.

Howard's Troops Hurry Toward the Scene of the Trouble.

Tribes in Montana Likely to Join the Nez Perces.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—A press dispatch from Portland, Ore., says the following has just been received from Lewiston, via Walla Walla, under date July 2: A courier just in from Kamia says Col. Whipple and his command had an engagement with Looking-Glass' band on the Clearwater today. Four Indians were killed and left on the field; many others were wounded. The squaws and children took to the river, and several were drowned. Fighting was still going on when the courier left. Looking-Glass' band is estimated by scouts to number about 400.

HOWARD'S TROOPS. At 3 a. m. a courier arrived, having left Gen. Howard's camp on the night of the 20th. The troops had made a crossing that day, and scouts who had been out on the hills found stock but no Indians. The latter are believed to have gone down toward the mouth of the Granderonde. Dis-patches were forwarded to Walla Walla, to be tele raphed, so as to apprise persons in Granderondered Wallows Valleys, that they may be on the

and Wallowa Valleys, that they may be on the lookout.

A private letter states that the body of Lieut. Theller had been found, and several other bodies near by. The great number of empty cartridges near by gave proof they had sold their lives dearly. Late Saturday some Nez Perces, Paloness, Spokand, and some other northern Indians held a council about ten miles north of the Cour d'Alene's camp, on Hangman's Creek, at which the murderers of Ritchie were present. The majority of the council approved of the killing. The minority had separated from the others and wanted to go back to the reservation, but were afraid to go lest they should be attacked by the whites. The Cœur d'Alenes offer to send out ten men of their number to accompany a few white settlers to bring in the murderer of Ritchie. The whites have no arms to spare for going with the Cœur d'Alenes, and a messenger is in town for arms.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a full list of the killed and

The following is a full list of the killed and wounded at the Indian massacre and sight, as far as is positively known: Killed, citizens, Ben Norton, James Baker, Samuel Benedict, Harry Mason, Henry Riferes, Lew Day, Mrs. Manuel and child, Henry Biferes, Lew Day, Mrs. Manuel and child,
H. D. Horton, George Woodward, William Osborn,
Léo Willmote, French Frank, Peter Batard, R.
Devine, H. Backridge, H. Bland, J. Manuel and
John Chamberlain. Company F, First Cavalry,
Sergt. Gunn, Sergt. Ryan, Corporal Thompson,
Trumpeter Jones; Privates Armstrong, Burch,
Colbut, Halbut, Donnie, Liston Mosforth,
Shullan, Shaw, Blair, Connolly, Donche,
Lewis, Martin, Quinlan, and Sullivan, Company H. Ling, Cavalry, Ligut. Theller. Lewis, Martin, Quinlan, and Sullivan, Com-pany H., First Cavairy, Lieut. Theller, Trumpeter Marebal, Saddler Gallvin, Corporal Lee, Corporal Curian, Privates Chawford, Morris-sey, Shay, Werner, Cavanaugh, Edward, Nelson, and Simpson; wounded, Mrs. Ben Norton, F. Swarz, Joe Moore, G., Shearer, L. D. Sargent, Capt. Trimble, U. S. A., William George, H. C. Brown.

Capt. Trimble, U. S. A., William George, H. C. Brown.

A press dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, says Col. Sandford's command comprising companies C., D., and I., First Cavairy, Capts. Wagner, Summer, and Sarr, Adjutants Cresson. Quartermaster Huntington, and Surgeons Newlands and Kober, have arrived en route to Boise, where they will join Maj. Greene's command so operate against the Indians in Weiser Valley and boyond. The command has two Gatlings, a mountain howitzer, and a train of thirteen wagous.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The Commissioners of Indian Affairs are to-day in receipt of a telegram from inspector Watkins, dated Fort Lapwai, on the 2d inst. stating the hostiles are falling back towards Walls-Walla Vsiley: that troops are pressing them, and that the Northern Indians are quiet.

quiet.

A general order from the War Department directs the transfer of the Second Regiment of Infantry from the Department of the South to the Department of the Pacific for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Howard in his operations against the Indians.

HRENZA, MON., July 4.—Secretary Mills, who visited Missonia. has returned an reports to the Governor in substance as follows. The alarm in Western Montana, cansed by the new of the onlease and the molecular of the control of the co

A Child Killed by Whisky.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.
On Monday, July 9, William A. Butters & Co.
will seli a large amount of real estate. At this sale
will be the 'golden opportunity' to invest at bottom prices, as it must be sold regardless of price
and upon most faverable terms. Call and get a
plat. A Child Killed by Whisky.

On the 4th inst. a man named George Martin, who keeps a tavern on Washington street. Sherbrooke, drove to a farm he owns in the vicinity, taking with him a bottle of whisky, and a son aged under 6 years. After treating his hands, he left the child in the burn, with the remains of the whisky—supposed to have been about a pint. On his return the whisky bottle was empty, and the poor boy key stupidly drunk A FACT.

If persons knew the character of the chesp baking-powders sold, there are very few who would prefer the adulterated article to Dr. Price's Pure Cream Baking-Powder.

CANADIAN NEWS.

pany—The Orangemen—Humor that the Governor-General of Canada Will Give Way to a Successor.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.
GUELPH, Ont., July 5.—An immense meeting of rate-payers was held last evening in the Town-Hall to protest against the action of the Council in accepting an invitation to attend a dinner to Dr. Conroy, Papal Ablegate, who is on a visit to this place. Greas indignation was expressed by various speakers, and the meeting unanimously called on the Council to reconsider its action. The Council was in seesion at the time. The last metion to reconsider was raied out of order, the rule of the Council requiring a week's notice. Mr. Dunbar, a member of the Council, has resigned. Reports of the Zouave outrage on the Ottawa steamer has exasperated the people.

people.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MONTHEAL, July 5.—The following particular have been received concerning the steamship Elphinstone and Redwater, which yesterday collided and sunk a short distance below Montreal. The Elphinstone is a well-built, schooner-rigger iron ship of about 1,700 tons register, with burden of over 2,500 tons, and was built in 187-by Palmer's Schophilding, and Iron Companies. burden of over 2,500 tons, and was built in 1874 by Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was laden with a cargo of 2,000 tons, consisting of iron-ralls and coal, consigned to Mr. J. G. Sidey, agent. She now lies on the main channel, opposite Bouchard's Hotel, Hochelaga, to which point she was brought after the collision. In an unsuccessful attempt to steam her up to the Hochelaga wharf, where she was to have discharged her cargo, her bow was completely smashed in, the iron of which is about an men thick, being torn off the port side for some tweive or afteen feet. She is quite full of water, and when the collision occurred the water rushed in so quickly that those in the cabin had scarcely time to escape. Capt. Beal, the master of the ship, states that they were on the right side—that is, the north side of the channel—when the accident took place, but, when asked for his opinion as to the cause of the collision, declined to give it, except to the authorities to whom he was responsible. He said the channel being very narrow at the place of collision—opposite Point-aux-Trembles—it was difficult to steer heavily laden vessels in the strong current. The Redwater still lies near the scene of the secident, off Point-aux-Trembles, and the grain with which she is laden has swollen, burating the vessel's deck. The corn in two of the holds is thought to be a total loss. Mr. Sidey, agent for both the vessels, has stevedores on board, who are using the most expeditious means to save the cargoes.

both the vessels, has stevedores on board, who are using the most expeditious means to save the cargoes.

The President of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, Mr. Cotell, has proceeded to New York to make inquiry into the exceedingly arbitrary stroke that has fallen upon that Company at the hands of the Superintendent for the State of New York in revoking its license without the slightest intimation that there was any impairment, or opportunity sflorded to replace it if there had been. To the Western Associated Press.

MONYMEAL, Can., July 5.—The steamships Elphinstone and Redwater came in collision at Point-au-Trembles, below this city yesterday, and both sunk. The former was bound inward with iron and the latter outward-bound, with corn. Both are large ocean steamers and will be a total loss. The crews were saved.

The Elphinstone was on the north side of the triver, and at a point where the channel narrows. She was carried somewhat out of her course. The Redwater at this time coming down the river under a full head of steam struck the Elphinstone amidehips. As soon as the vessels could be separated an attempt was made to run the Elphinstone camidehips. As soon as the vessels could be separated an attempt was made to run the Elphinstone to Montreal harbor, but before reaching it she sank. The Redwater sank where the collision occurred. Loss, \$175,000. Insured.

MONTBEAL, July 5.—The Orangemenheld a meeting last night, at which it was decided to parade on the 12th of July. The Mayor's letter informing them that they would only receive the protection of priyste individuals is severely criticised. Six hundred participants in the parade are expected from Brockville, 100 from Morrisburg, 300 from eastern townships, and large numbers from other points. They will prande in regalia and have bands, but not carry banners.

An action has been entered against the gentlemen of the Seminary by the solicitors of the discharged

case.

Tonowro, July 5.—It is reported that Sir James
Ferguson, the well-known diplomat, is to succeed
Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada.

at 11 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

FLANEDY—Of cholera infantum, James Edward, youngest son of Edward and Ellen Flanedy, July 5, aged 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral from residence, 145 West Jackson street.

Saturday, July 4, of consumption, after a lingering lilness, Edward Dewys, aged 40 years, at his residence, 177 West Harrison street.

Funeral to Culvary Cemetery, by carriage, Friday at 9 o'clock. All friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

are invited to attend.

MEDICAL

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the enstric juice that it is almost identical with that full. The gastric juice is the Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. identical with that fluid The gustric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this junce is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, fol-low. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

OIL-TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
OHICAGO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

THETOLEDO Furniture & Fixtures. Large Orchestrion, Knabe Piano-Forte, &c.

AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the
TOLEDO, 141 Madison-st.,
We will selt all the Furniture and Fixtures of the
TOLEDO, consisting of the elegant Orchestrion,
the largest and finest in the world; a Concert
Grana Knabe Piano, 7-octave; three Wainut Counters, 75 Walnut Tables, one solendid 42-light
Chandelier, 36 Gas Chandeliers, two large illuminated Signs, one Dumb-Waiter, etc., etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

MORTGAGEE'SSALE At Our Salesrooms, Saturday Morning, July 7.

1 Pool-Table, 3 Billiard-Tables, Bar Counser, Ice Boxes, Iron Safe, Tables, Chairs, Etc. Also Large Iron Sate, 1 Safe with Burgiar-Proof steel cheef, and Birds, fine singers, with cages. Also 50 Canary Birds, fine singers, with cages. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st. VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

Monday, July 9, at 11 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOMS.

Elegant stone-front dwelling, with 56 feet of ground, corner South Park Boulevard and Thirty-eighth-st.

Frame cottage, 25 feet ground, on Calumet-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

26 Lots frontingsouth Park Boulevard, Calumet, and Porrest-avs. POSITIVELY LAST TWO DAYS

VOLUMI

WATCHES A

FOR SALE at

Solid Gold Sleeve Butte Solid Gold Chains, per

Also regular assor All goods warr

Covered Coal-

COAL

PITTST

CARGO,

101 ST.

BENEDICT

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